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ITALY EXPLAINS ITS VIEWS ON DEBT QUESTION

Demands Made by Creditor States Described as "Dangerous and Unjust"

OPPOSITION PRESS SUPPORTS FASCISTI

Commission Starts Campaign to Place Country's Attitude Before the World

By Radio

ROME, Feb. 13—During the last three days the question of war debts has been the dominating theme of discussion in the Italian press. The executive commission of the Fascist Party held a special meeting to discuss the question of interallied debts and issued a statement setting forth its viewpoint on the subject which almost completely overshadows all other problems in the eyes of the Italian public. After expressing regret that the recent official declarations made by the allied creditor states contained demands which were "dangerous and unjust" because no difference was drawn between war debts and ordinary debts, the executive commission affirms that such declarations will ultimately paralyze the efforts of the Italian Government to establish financial stability.

Germany Would Benefit

At the same time, by insisting that the Allies should pay their own debts without making these dependent on the sums which they in turn are to receive from Germany, the solidarity hitherto unbroken among the Allies would come to an end, while the only power to benefit would be Germany. With these facts the commission decided to start a campaign in Italy and among Italians abroad in order to explain the Italian viewpoint regarding inter-allied debts. This campaign, is is felt, becomes more necessary because "we are now threatened by the imposition of a burden which will leave us almost bloodless."

The following are the arguments which will be used to expound the Italian standpoint: Firstly, the Italian sacrifices during the war have been greatly superior to those of the United States; secondly, the only gain made by Italy as a result of the common victory is an addition to the kingdom of the redeemed territories, while Italy did not share in the division of the German colonies; thirdly, efforts [illegible] made by Italy to balance its budget, relying on its own efforts without reckoning on German reparations; fourthly, the remission made to its own debtors, Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria, of the share of reparations and the financial assistance for the reconstruction of Austria.

Opposition Support Fascists

This statement is indorsed, not only by the Fascist press, but also by opposition journals, which for the first time comment favorably on the initiative of the Fascist executive body.

Italy lost in the past its golden chances to have its viewpoint accepted by the Allies. The moment is very favorable to regain much that has been lost, but what is most necessary is that their propaganda should be backed by strong action on the part of the Government.

The British note to France is of interest to Italy. It is in much the same position as its Latin ally. If such fair treatment is to be extended to France, Italy expects to receive still better terms, as France is a far richer country than Italy. Indeed Italy's national income is computed to be 50 per cent below that of France. Italy will henceforth look at the question of interallied debts with keener interest, and will lose no opportunity to make its viewpoint better known.

Raymond Poincaré Again Intervenes in Politics

By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 13—Raymond Poincaré, after a long abstention, has made an intervention of a striking character in the proceedings of the senatorial commission which thereupon drew up a questionnaire for submission to the Prime Minister, Edouard Herriot. Moreover, the latter was asked to attend a subsequent meeting of the commission to explain his policy in regard to the interallied debts problem, security and Franco-Russian relations. M. Poincaré was particularly insistent in support of his thesis that the allied occupation of the Rhineland was essential, unless other safeguards were found, and that evacuation was dependent upon the strict fulfillment of the conditions of the treaty. He claimed that the period of occupation had not even begun to run.

The commission showed the greatest interest in the question of security, and no less interest in the interallied debts settlement, which it is agreed should have regard to conditions for the purpose of borrowings and the present situation in France. M. Poincaré also referred to the Wrangel fleet whose surrender was demanded by the Soviets. He showed by diplomatic correspondence exchanged in 1922 that the French were right to retain the fleet as a pledge. He agreed that the ships which were now at Bizerta were nominally the property of a recognized Russian Government, but nevertheless delivery might be suspended until the Russian debts to France were acknowledged.

Traffic Court Speeds Docket in Open Air

Staff Correspondence

Burlingame, Calif., Feb. 7

BUTTRESSED by five traffic policemen and a persistence that brooked no interference Walter M. Bird, Justice of the Peace, carried on his crusade against violators of the traffic law out in the street, where "open court" was held in front of the City Hall.

The town trustees complain that Judge Bird's "too strict" enforcement of traffic rules brings discredit to this fashionable section, hence his banishment from the City Hall. Undeterred, Judge Bird moved his court outside, cleared up 18 of 55 cases on his calendar and issued 37 warrants to delinquents failing to respond to citations.

OPIUM SAID TO SUPPORT ARMY

Jehol Military Combine Is Charged With Dealing Openly in Drug

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 3—The money with which the military rulers of China pay the western manufacturer for the arms and munitions he sends to China (thereby breaking an international agreement by which the powers undertook not to allow arms to be exported to that country) comes largely if not exclusively out of the revenue raised by the encouragement of the illegal practice of opium smoking. This fact emerges from a memorandum issued by the International Anti-Opium Association at Peking, which recently came into the hands of a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

According to this memorandum, a petition presented last year by anti-opium societies in the province of Kueichow accuses the military authorities of that province of exporting some thousands of pounds of opium into Hupeh and Kiangsi for the purchase of rifles, machine guns, and ammunition to the value of $50,000. Again in February 1924 an attempt was made to smuggle 150,000 ounces of opium into Hankow from Ichang to purchase arms for General Liu, military director in the province of Hupeh.

More serious still, when the Fengtien troops returned from the north Manchurian boundary, a year ago, they carried with them 40,000 pounds of opium (some of it produced across the Russian border) which was disposed of in Harbin, Ch'ang Chun and Mukden. Opium dens and morphia shops are to be counted by hundreds in every Manchurian town—Harbin alone is credited with 2000—and neither the civil nor the military authorities make the slightest attempt to control them. Through Manchuria immense quantities of morphia, heroin, and cocaine are annually smuggled into North China.

A Military Combine

Similar stories are told in the report about almost every Chinese province. In the province of Jehol, a military combine deals openly in opium. Much is smuggled by this combine into Peking, and detectives in the latter city once seized 7000 ounces when members of the bodyguard of a Jehol general were coming through the gates of the city. In the Suiyan province the trade is carried on as a monopoly under the control of the military governor. His organization is known as the San Chin or "Three Suppressions"—to wit, cultivation, smuggling, and smoking.

The method of "suppression" adopted is to let each of the three branches of the trade be carried on openly, provided the taxes are duly paid. In many provinces, if not in Suiyan, all land capable of growing the opium poppy is taxed at a specially high rate, irrespective of whether opium is grown there or not. The yield from such land under other crops being insufficient to pay the

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STATE INQUIRY INTO 'GAS' PRICE RISE PROPOSED

Dorchester Senator Wants Commission to Report Remedial Program

Investigation by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life in connection with the survey of the Federal Oil Conservation Board into the gasoline market and the commodity's distribution, is proposed by William J. Hennessey, Senator in the Massachusetts General Court from Dorchester, in a resolve he has introduced for consideration by the Legislature.

Under General Court regulations, the resolve must come before the joint legislative committee on rules before it can be referred to the appropriate legislative committee for consideration, and from this committee to the Legislature for final action. Mr. Hennessey is now trying to get the necessary support in the committee on rules.

Large Stocks Asserted

Mr. Hennessey says the people of Massachusetts are not getting "a square deal" from the interests which sell oil in any of its forms. He says the stock of crude petroleum is known to be large and that valuable by-products are obtained by the process of "breaking this up" into gasoline, kerosene, benzine, and other fluids and waxes.

The Senator insists the high prices which Massachusetts motorists and other users of gasoline pay for the commodity are not fair when compared with the prices paid in other states where shipping conditions are not better than those here and even inferior, perhaps. He insists this is indicative of the necessity for a fair and untrammeled inquiry and the establishment of effective regulation.

Text of Resolution

Mr. Hennessey's resolve follows:

"Whereas, The Federal Oil Conservation Board is at present making a survey for the purpose of eliminating waste of crude oil, for the conservation of oil resources in the ground, and for the enactment of legislation permitting the extension or suspension of leases of public lands; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the special Commission on the Necessaries of Life be authorized and directed to gather all information available in relation to said survey, particularly as to the effect of the curtailed production of such oil will have upon the price and supply of gasoline and oil in this Commonwealth, and to report its findings and recommendations to the General Court not later than May 1, 1925."

Asks Public's Support

Mr. Hennessey says he hopes that the most complete publicity will be given the hearing expected to be held next week, and that the motorists who feel that they are not receiving fair treatment from the interests selling gasoline will come to the State House and tell the lawmakers what they think should be done. The Commission on the Necessaries of Life is powerless, as the law is constituted without public sentiment behind it. Mr. Hennessey says if the people tell their representatives what they think should be done the way will be opened for an inquiry into gasoline selling, and price conditions that will go far toward bringing to this Satte the same consideration new accorded in others where the people have demanded relief.

Discussing his resolve, Senator Hennessey said in part:

"The general conception of conservation is the elimination of waste and the preservation of our natural resources. This curtails production and therefore interferes with supply. If the board contemplates regulating supply then they should also regulate price. Any restriction upon production alone without taking into consideration price control (demand) is a false economic theory of conservation relative to a natural resource which has no substitute, and a violation of the fundamental economic law of supply and demand.

"The importance of an investiga-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Lifelong Call of "Sawdust Ring" Answered by Rich Grain Man

Boyhood Ambition of F. J. Taylor, Showman's Son, Once Exchange Head, Achieved in Big Tentful Assembled in Omaha for Joyous Tour

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—Wealth acquired in the grain business, a beautiful home and civic honors could not drive from the thought of Frank J. Taylor a lifelong desire to be "a real circus man." And now he is going to buy a circus and seek "the open road" with the joyous tramp of the elephants and the rumble of the wagons as they move from town to town—just as he did 30 years ago when he traveled with the circus of his father, F. J. Taylor, once Mayor of Creston, Ia.

Frank Taylor is owner of a large commission firm here. Often he would be observed sitting calmly in his office gazing at a big picture, "On the Road," which adorns the wall, a picture of his father's circus of 32 years ago.

"You don't really want to be a circus man again, Frank?" his grain men friends would ask.

"That's just what I want to do," Frank Taylor would reply pensively. "I can see myself up there in that picture. I'm this little fellow on horseback. And see the band wagon there? Well, the chap sitting on the third seat is Fred Stone—the Fred Stone who has made a name for himself as a comedian. He played in the band and did an acrobatic act and a tight-rope walking stunt and some clown tumbling—all for $15 a week."

On his farm, 10 miles south of here, Mr. Taylor has assembled the nucleus of his circus. He has eight white horses, and an assortment of kangaroos, bears and other animals, with lions and others on the way. In a downtown garage, covered with a canvas, is a steam calliope.

It is almost impossible, Mr. Taylor says, to buy elephants outright; but they may be leased. At the farm a force of 50 workmen is busy painting a dozen big circus wagons. Twoscore riders are practicing.

For two years he has been busy with John A. Kuhn, traffic manager of the Omaha Grain Exchange, assembling the railroad cars which will be needed to transport the circus.

"Of course, I don't expect to be able to be with the circus all the time," said Mr. Taylor, "but I'll be there just as much as I can with the consent of my wife and daughter and my business. I've engaged my brother, Ray, to be with the show all the time."

REFINANCING PLAN DISCUSSED

New Haven Road Official Confers With Representatives of Banks and Business

Representatives of banks and industries in the Boston district and E. G. Buckland, financial vice-president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad discussed the plans for the road's refinancing at a luncheon conference of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

In telling his story of the refinancing by the sale at par of some $23,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds, Mr. Buckland said that the report received from the industries of southern New England and from the banks, insurance companies and individuals had been one of the most encouraging experiences in the history of the road.

He announced that while the $23,000,000 was practically subscribed, he hoped for a substantial oversubscription. That is, $21,000,000 had been actually subscribed and there were more than enough pledges in to take care of the rest. Bankers subscribed $9,517,000, while industry took $9,376,000. Individual subscriptions brought the total up to about $21,000,000.

John S. Lawrence of Lawrence & Co. said that "one of the most encouraging features of the present situation is the way the industries of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are coming to the rescue of their transportation."

"Who would patronize a restaurant keeper who does not eat his own food?" Mr. Lawrence asked. "How can we expect investors to invest in a railroad unless those of us who use it, those who know most about it, are also financially interested in it.

"Whether this New Haven financing is being made poss'ble for the same reason that New England week was successful, I do not know, but certainly we in this region must continue to help each other. New England is a logical economic unit and must prosper."

Philip Allen of Bird & Son, East Walpole, spoke along similar lines. His company was the first manufacturing concern in the State to subscribe to the bonds of the New Haven in its refinancing plan.

ALIEN PROPERTY RULING AWAITED

Col. Miller Is Unable to State Disposition of German Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Not until the Supreme Court has passed on the Chemical Foundation case and the Mixed Claims Commission has finished its business can the policy of what disposition is to be made of sequestrated German property be definitely formulated, according to Col. Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian. Colonel Miller has conferred with the President and written a letter to W. E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho in response to a request for information having a bearing upon his bill for the restoration of German property.

The value of property seized is placed at $550,000,000. No seizures are being made now, Colonel Miller said. He called attention to the fact that disposition of the property lies with Congress and expressed the opinion that the Paris agreement should open the way for an early determination of what is to be done with it.

"No property has been reduced to possession by this office unless it was the subject of a demand issued and executed prior to July 2, 1921, the date of the Treaty of Peace with Germany," Colonel Miller added. He expressed the opinion that by next autumn the Supreme Court will have decided the Chemical Foundation case which will establish the fundamental ruling for sales of property taken over by the Government.

By the same time the Mixed Claims Commission will have adjudicated all claims passing through its hands, and Congress will then have the data necessary for making a decision regarding how much German property should be held as security, if it is decided not to turn back all that had been sequestrated.

COOLIDGE PORTRAIT FOR SENATE CHAMBER

Under suspension of the rules, the resolve providing for the hanging in the Senate chamber of a portrait of President Coolidge was passed to be engrossed, in the state Senate today, the Committee on Ways and Means having reported the resolve "ought to pass."

The Committee on Constitutional Law reported that the federal amendment to the Constitution providing for child-labor restrictions "ought to be rejected," and the matter will be on the Senate calendar on Monday.

DOGLESS BOYS GET HOMELESS DOGS IN WISCONSIN COUNTY

Humane Society Members Buy Licenses for Pets Proud Owners Lose to Pound

MADISON, Wis. (Special Correspondence)—The little boy who longs for a dog's companionship and the homeless dog who pines for "folks" of his own have found a friend in the Dane County Humane Society.

William Busse, county humane officer, and Dr. C. A. Deadman, to whose pound many an ownerless pup finds its way, will act together, wherever possible, to bring boy and dog together.

Action of the society's directors, taken at its last meeting, does not mean a dog for every boy and a boy for every dog. But there are cases where both boy and dog are worthy, in which members of the society as individuals expressed their willingness to pay for the license.

The step taken was brought about largely as a result of one experience related by Dr. Deadman. A little boy who adopted an affectionate and lively puppy became more attached to it as it grew to doghood. The lad's parents, however, were unsympathetic and when the inevitable alternative of license or pound arose, they sent the dog to the pound.

Thereafter the boy spent at least an hour each day, visiting and playing with his chum at Dr. Deadman's barns. And when closing time came each day he would sit on the curbing outside, weeping over his enforced separation from his pet. The boy and his dog no longer are separated.

CHICAGO MOVES TO CONTROL ITS TRANSIT LINES

Final Council Vote on Municipal Ownership Program Soon—Millions Involved

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Completed plans are now before this city to take care of its local transportation needs until it is a city of 5,000,000 by assuming obligations that ultimately may reach $700,000,000. More immediately the program calls for the city's laying out nearly $500,000,000 in securities in the next 10 years for acquisition of present surface and elevated lines, great extensions and building of subways.

The latest step in the project, which is Mayor William E. Dever's proposed solution of Chicago's lack of adequate traction facilities, is its adoption by the City Council's committee on local transportation. The measure will be brought to a vote about March 1, according to the expectation of Francis X. Busch, corporation counsel, and if passed by the council will then be laid before the city on April 7.

New Elevated Price

Final touches to the enterprise given by the council committee were fixing of the price the city may offer for the elevated road system, and outlining of a comprehensive building, covering the next 35 or 40 years. The city's needs, charted to eliminate excessive "strap-hanging" and to adequately cover its expanse, have long been under study by experts. The measure includes the results of such investigation. For acquisition of elevated lines it offered $80,000,000, which is $10,000,000 less than the "L" asks.

"The measure represents an authority to be granted at this time for building in a long period in the future; it is not a dream," said Maj. R. F. Kelker Jr., engineer for the local transportation committee of the City Council. "If we didn't do that we would have to ask for a referendum every time we needed to lay a piece of track."

Major Kelker added that the street car lines which the city administration proposes to acquire constitute the largest surface system under a single operating management in the world. It consists of 1070 miles of track with 3540 cars. The Chicago elevated lines, if outranked by New York's, are second in the world, he believed. They run 170 miles and have 1800 cars.

Proposed Program

Should the ordinance be adopted by the voters and the Elevated lines come to agreement with the city, the outlay of the municipality in the next 10 years is scheduled thus:

Present surface lines, $163,000,000; elevated lines, $80,000,000; extensions and equipment surface and elevated, $181,000,00; subway building and equipment, $47,000,000. Total, $471,000,000. In addition the measure authorizes $49,500,000 for building of municipal power plants over the long time period. Financing charges are also expected.

Later extensions outlined without definite date amount to $136,000,000 if the elevated is part of the municipal system, and $87,000,000 if it is not. The total on the basis of the elevated being in and without financing costs is $656,000,000.

Specifically what the outlay represents is as follows: In the first five years, laying down of 147 miles of surface track with 500 cars at cost of $23,000,000; in the first 10 years, building of 156 miles of elevated road and 2760 cars, costing $158,000,000; and also in the first 10 years, the digging of 15 miles of subway equipped with 240 cars.

Subsequent increases would bring the total to 245 miles of surface, 215 miles of elevated, some 5000 cars, and 44 miles of subway.

Opposition Is Voiced

In case the elevated roads decline the city's offer, the Mayor's plan calls for the city to build its own elevated lines in territory not now so served. This alternative changes other plans also. It would require immediate expansion of the subway program, in all requiring construction of 58 miles of subway and 670 cars, costing $157,000,000, and 132 miles of elevated with 1320 cars, costing $104,000,000, within the next 10 years. However, Mayor Dever is anxious to bring the present system in and offer a universal service.

Edward F. Dunne, who was Mayor

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Los Angeles-to-Mexico Flight to Be Tested

Staff Correspondence

Los Angeles, Feb. 8

A TEST flight between Los Angeles and Mexico City to determine the feasibility of establishing a commercial air line between the two cities has been announced tentatively by Thornton Kinney. Arrangements for the proposed flight are being made in southern California, it was indicated. Discussing the undertaking, Mr. Kinney said:

"So far as I know, nobody has made a flight from Los Angeles to Mexico City direct, but it is very likely that we can make it in two hops. Our preliminary trip may lead to the establishment of commercial service between here and the Mexican capital. We are interested in showing the Mexican Government what the airplane is capable of doing, and want to help develop service in Latin America as a whole."

GEN. MITCHELL AGAIN ON STAND

Denies Disobeying Orders in Tests—Repeats Air Unification Plea

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant army air chief appearing before the House Aircraft Committee for the third time, flatly contradicted testimony that he had disobeyed orders in the 1921 bombing tests off the Virginia Capes, and emphatically announced he would continue his fight for unification of all governmental aid services, which is opposed by both the War and Navy Departments.

Questioned about charges made before the committee by Capt. A. W. Johnson, assistant naval air chief, that army fliers had left land bases in the tests before orders were given, and had continued to bomb the former German battleship Ostfriesland after the stop signal had been displayed, General Mitchell said he had examined the orders governing the tests and could find no disobedience by the squadron under his command.

Johnson Charges Reiterated

The Johnson charges were reiterated to the committee by Commonder Kenneth Whiting, also of the naval air service, who, at one time, shared the stand with General Mitchell.

Attempting to get to the bottom of the disobedience controversy, Florian Lampert (R.), Wisconsin, chairman, Randolph Perkins (R.), New Jersey, the committee examiner, and other members, "fired" one question after another at the two officers, each of whom had copies of the orders. Commander Whiting, however, maintained that the Army had failed "to play ball," and General Mitchell stuck to the same words about the Navy.

Lieut. Clayton Bissell of the army air service, commander of one of the army air squadrons in the tests, then was called, and seated between the other two officers, declared the army fliers had ceased bombing as soon as the stop signal was given, and also asserted that orders issued by naval officers at the time of the tests were confusing.

"Carried Out Orders"

General Mitchell told the committee "We carried out all orders to the letter, and if we did anything that the navy disapproved, it was sinking the ship," and he added that he was "inclined to think" one naval officer "was taken to task for permitting us to sink the ship." He also quoted a naval officer as saying that, if the Ostfriesland had not been sunk, "nobody would have ever known it was possible to sink a ship from the air."

Mr. Perkins, explaining that the committee was attempting to get to the bottom of the bombing dispute, to see if the army and navy air services could operate in harmony, asked Commander Whiting if there was any controversy as to whether aircraft could sink battleships, and the officer replied there was not, if the vessel were not defended from the air.

The committee, earlier in the day, heard a number of fliers with World War experience who are not now in governmental service, all of whom, except one, favored unification of the air services.

MR. HUGHES SEES RANCOR LEAVING PUBLIC THOUGHT

Notes Growing Fair-Play Policy of Press in Editorial and News Comment

"POLICY OF REASON" FOR NATION URGED

Emphasizes America's Duty in Move for World Unity at Lincoln Day Dinner

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The United States in its desire to promote world peace must convince the people of other governments that it respects them, that it doesn't threaten their independence and that it is ready with wise, friendly and impartial advice, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, told members of the National Republican Club at a Lincoln Day dinner here. His address on "Our Country" was a plea for the "reasonableness of Abraham Lincoln," in which quality he said lay the "test of our safety and the measure of our progress."

To emphasize this point he added: "We are now at peace with the world and the opportunities of friendship are open on every hand. If the turbulent among us whose aim seems to be to foment ill-will, to turn friends into enemies, to erect between well-disposed peoples the barriers of lying imputations of motive and action, could only be quieted; if those who are loudest in vaunting their patriotism would do less harm to their country; if some of our advisers would be as astute in finding ways out of trouble as they are in getting us into trouble; if we could sound the note, not of an ignoble pacificism or of a truculent chauvinism, but of a noble reasonableness, we should be thrice armed and be secured in a just influence to which no one could set bounds."

Public Apathy Deplored

Asserting that the country could not ignore the organized efforts of "those who would destroy our form of government," the secretary said that the security, liberty, justice and opportunity sought by the discontented were all to be found here.

"We are not unmindful," he said, "of the infirmities of administration, but we propose to preserve our house while we better its furnishings. We do not propose to permit it to be torn down by those who object to houses."

Mr. Hughes deplored the lack of attention paid to public affairs, citing as an example the naval proposals at the Washington conference. He recalled the publicity given to these discussions, and added:

"And yet we have been treated for months to articles, speeches and editorials which ignored the facts disclosed, and proceeded only upon the assumption that the people had forgotten them."

About Waste Power

"After every allowance is made for abuses and for the regretable conditions which every lover of mankind must desire to remedy," said Mr. Hughes, "it still remains true that nowhere is labor better circumstanced or rewarded, nowhere is there such a high standard of living or so many comforts enjoyed by almost the entire population. It still remains true that we have on every hand groups studying conditions, diffusing knowledge, creating a better social hygiene. The only serious threat to labor in this country is the threat of political instability and of the impoverishment which would come from the destruction of the confidence which is the vital breath of enterprise."

Asserting that "the first lesson in civics is that efficient government should begin at home," Mr. Hughes said:

"If the citizens of New York City have not sufficient civic interest and organizing ability to meet adequately their own obvious needs, it is with poor grace that they criticize lost motion in Washington. The trouble is not with our system, but in applying the power that is going to waste.

"In the recent campaign the attention of our people was focused on our institution, especially on our judicial institutions. We have nothing better than our Supreme Court and our people intend to protect it against the attacks of demagogues. It does not need, as some think, to be popularized. . . ."

Pictures New Era

Mr. Hughes recalled that since Lincoln's day the country had tripled its population and multiplied its wealth many times.

"If we save ourselves it will be because we exhibit organization and organic life," he said. "It will be because we know how to maintain essential institutions and to safeguard them equally against attack and decay. We cannot afford to overestimate our immunity and to look with unconcern upon those among us who would destroy our form of government. We cannot ignore their organized efforts to poison the mind of our youth and lead them in their inexperience to menace their own future."

The test of the Nation's safety and the measure of its capacity for progress, the secretary said, is "in our temper, in the reasonableness which enables us to work together and to get results.

"I am happy to think," he added, "that this quality is more in evidence than formerly. It is more conspicuous in the press. I do not wish to charge our friends of the press with an undue reticence or an excessive sobriety of statement, but the rancor of an earlier day has largely disappeared. . . .

"But the best evidence of the growth in the grace of reasonableness is shown by the futility of the

World News in Brief

Washington — The average total wholesale price of six standard plumbing fixtures required for a six-room house has increased a little more than 70 per cent since 1913, it is shown in a price compilation announced by the Department of Commerce, on the basis of reports from 12 representative manufacturers and wholesalers. The average wholesale price as reported for January, however, was a decrease from the maximum recorded in June, 1923, which was 93 per cent above the pre-war 1913 average.

New York—Mrs. William Laimbeer, social leader, has accepted a position as head of a women's banking department to be established soon by the National City Bank.

Papeete, Tahiti (AP)—It seems to be increasingly evident that the destiny of these islands is to become Chinese in the not distant future. A steady immigration from China indicates an early preponderance of Chinese over the remnants of the native race. Gradually but surely native lands are passing to Chinese ownership. The vanilla industry is already under their control. It is only a matter of time, in the opinion of all observers, when the whole commerce of the colony will be theirs.

Paris—The French Academy has admitted several new words to the revised dictionary. The committee is now engaged on that section beginning with the letter H, having finished the G section. The word "grouse" has been admitted after long discussion, but is Frenchified by spelling with a double "s"—grousse. The word "garage" was also accepted. Jean Richepin proposed "flapi," in common use for "seedy," or "down in the mouth," but it was ruled out by the majority.

Montevideo (AP)—Uruguay, pioneer in the matter of up-to-date legislation, is now about to build a meat packing plant which will supply meat at cost price to co-operative associations of butchers, and also export it.

The plan involves an outlay of $5,000,000, to be raised by an issue of 6½ per cent bonds.

Washington—President Coolidge has signed the army appropriation bill, carrying $330,180,000. In addition to providing for the regular military establishment, the national guard and organized reserve, the bill provides $40,000,000 for continuation of river and harbor projects, $10,000,000 for flood-control work on the Mississippi, and $750,000 for the Panama Canal.

Harrison, N. J.—The Edison Lighting Institute, containing exhibits depicting the history and development of the electric light, with laboratories for testing and demonstrating modern illuminating devices, has been dedicated here.

Mexico City—The American coaling station on Pichilique Island in the Gulf of California is to be closed and the island returned to Mexico, according to the foreign office, which announces the receipt of a note to that effect from Washington. The island has been held by the United States since 1861 under a special permit granted by the Mexican Executive.

Paris—Philippe Berthelot, former secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was reinstated officially in his former rank in the diplomatic world "automatically under the amnesty act," according to an official note issued yesterday. The note added that the Premier, Edouard Herriot, had informed M. Berthelot of this decision.

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PROHIBITION CALLED CONGRESS' GREATEST ECONOMIC LEGISLATION

Vice-President of Brookmire Service Says Families Better and Happier, Children Reared Better and Bootlegger Will Be Ultimately Vanquished

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Asserting that the prohibition act is the greatest piece of economic legislation ever passed by the national Congress, John C. Howell, vice-president of the Brookmire Economic Service of New York, addressed the Purchasing Agents' Association of western Massachusetts last night on business conditions. Mr. Howell forecast an end to the bootlegger within the next generation. He said:

> The prohibition act constitutes the greatest piece of legislation ever enacted by Congress, viewed on economic grounds.
>
> A good angle on the situation can be had in relation to the collection of rents. Where it was difficult to obtain even a part of the rent promptly under the old order, collections are now being made with marked success. Families are better and happier and the heads of families are more efficient and prosperous. This means that the children are being reared better.
>
> The blessings of prohibition have come to stay and the next generation will see the end of the bootlegger.

Business conditions are fundamentally sound and favor an expansion of prosperity through the spring and early summer, was the conclusion voiced by Mr. Howell.

Purchasing power is more widespread than ever before, he said, and goods now being manufactured are going for the most part into direct consumption, with little progress yet made in building up a reserve such as obtained before the war.

Mr. Howell said he looks for keen competition with a tendency to narrow industrial profits, but he regards the prospect as favorable notwithstanding, counting the currency, credit and transportation conditions as strong business assets.

extravagances of vituperative politics. These assaults are still numerous on the platform and in the press, to say nothing of more privileged places. But, while they attract much attention, they do little damage because our people are increasingly disgusted with that sort of thing. At the last election they voted on that proposition."

The Foreign Policy

Emphasizing the need for reasonableness in international relations, Mr. Hughes said the United States desired to avoid entanglements and commitments "so that whatever contingencies may arise we may be free, not to exercise an arbitrary choice, but to follow the dictates of reason and conscience, to take the action approved by an enlightened people."

"This freedom and our detachment from age-long racial and national conflicts," he continued, "makes our influence the greater. But we can never be just to ourselves and refuse the co-operation in the interest of peace and mutual helpfulness which is made possible by our independence and which does not forfeit it."

Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, who paid tribute to Lincoln as an orator, characterized Hughes as "the most brilliant Secretary of State in the history of American diplomacy."

Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, declared that the Congressional investigations of the last year gave evidence of a breakdown in the division of power among the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government. Many of the inquiries instituted by Congress, he said, were executive in character rather than legislative.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boy Scout anniversary week mass meeting and presentation of certificates, John Winthrop School, Roxbury.

Free public lecture, "The Bible in Music," by Richard G. Appel, Boston Y. M. C. A., 7.

Free public lecture on religious life in other lands by Dr. George I. Smart, in series by laymen, Old South Church, Copley Square, 8.

New England Conservatory of Music: Presentation of comic opera, "The Pirate's Daughter," for benefit of Sinfonia scholarship fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Proletarian Party: Free public mass meeting, address on "Political Parties in America and Why They Don't Unite," by John Keracher, national secretary of the Proletarian Party, Caledonian Building, Berkeley and Appleton streets, 8.

Brown University alumni of Greater Boston reunion, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 7:45.

Boston University: Annual concert by Mandolin Club, College of Practical Arts and Letters, 8.

American Chemical Society, Northeastern Section: Meeting, Technology, 7:30.

American Association of Engineers, Boston Chapter: Meeting, Affiliation Rooms, Tremont Temple, 8.

Lowell Institute: Free public lecture in series on "Intelligence Tests and Their Significance for School and Society" by Prof. Walter F. Dearborn, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Hockey: B. A. A. vs. Maples; Cambridge Latin School vs. Arlington High School; Boston Arena.

Basketball: Harvard varsity vs. Springfield Y. M. C. A., Hemenway Gymnasium, 8.

"Athletes and Athletics" discussed by William C. Prout, president of the National Amateur Athletic Association, Dorchester School Center, evening.

Massachusetts Maine Daughters: Annual supper, address by Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Federal Bureau of the Budget, Hotel Westminster, 6.

Burton Holmes travelogue, "Rome" (part 1), Symphony Hall, 8:15.

Theaters

Hollis—"Meet the Wife," 8:15.
Copley—"Androcles and the Lion," 8:15.
St. James—"The Misleading Lady," 8:15.
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Park—Frank Craven in "New Brooms," 8:15.
Tremont—"Be Yourself," 8:15.
Wilbur—"Beggar on Horseback," 8:15.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts Audubon Society: Opening of annual series of bird lectures, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 2.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, discussions of "The Leadership of Massachusetts for Better Government," by William Gorham Rice and Richard Henry Dana, 1.

University Extension: Opening of lectures in French, Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, 11.

Boston Society of Natural History: Lecture for children, "The Plant World Asleep," 9:45.

Boston City Pan-Hellenic Association: Annual luncheon, Hotel Somerset.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: All-day district conference, Pilgrim Church, Uphams Corner.

New England and Home Economics Association: Luncheon, Simmons College.

Belmont Woman's Club: Discussions of "Jury Service for Women," "Amendments to the Civil Service Law" and "Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws."

Bachrach Studios: Annual convention of employees, Newton, to continue Sunday and Monday.

Appalachian Mountain Club: Group afternoon outing at Waltham Highlands; natural history group to the Fells.

Brookline Bird Club: Afternoon group outing at Devereux Beach and Marblehead Neck.

Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club: Meeting, Hotel Bellevue, 1.

Children's concert by members of Boston Symphony rchestra, Jordan Hall, 1.

Music

Jordan Hall—Andrew Haigh, pianist, 3.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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STATE INQUIRY INTO 'GAS' PRICE RISE PROPOSED

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of this matter by the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life will be apparent when we realize that, in 1904, 300,000,000 gallons of gasoline were consumed in Massachusetts, at an average cost of 20 cents per gallon, amounting to $60,000,000. The construction of elaborate filling stations as a result of competition continues. This practice is expensive and extravagant, the public paying the bills. There are 10,000 filling stations in Massachusetts, and the annual consumption of gasoline being 300,000,000 gallons, therefore each station has an average gallonage of 100 gallons per day.

"The recent unwarranted increases in the retail price of gasoline from 18 cents a gallon on Jan. 15, 1925, to 25 cents a gallon a few weeks later, during winter months when the demand is relatively small, is an example of the methods used by large producers to exact exorbitant prices from the public during the months to follow when the demand for gasoline naturally will be great."

TELEPHONE INQUIRY TO RESUME MONDAY

Mr. Sullivan to Lead in Cross-Examining Witnesses

Cross-examination of witnesses who have testified for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company during the hearings before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission on a petition to increase rates, may be undertaken the first of next week. The hearings were adjourned yesterday until Monday.

It is expected that a major part of the cross-examining will be done by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel of the City of Boston and representative of 157 cities and towns of the Commonwealth, although Edgar J. Rich for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and Henry A. Wyman and Charles H. Gilmore, special counsel retained by the commission, undoubtedly will participate in the questioning.

Almost the entire day yesterday was taken up with the testimony of Frederick L. Rhodes, outside plant development engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, who, in a technical discussion of the engineering development work done by his company, testified to the magnitude and importance of the service rendered the New England company by the parent organization. Mr. Rhodes said there was no suppression of patents within the Bell Telephone system.

BATES IS PREPARING DEBATING SCHEDULE

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 13 (Special)—Bates College is arranging its debating schedule for this spring. An unusual feature will be the visit of two teams and two coaches from the University of Oregon, who are coming east for a forensic contest with Bates.

The season is expected to open in March, when Massachusetts Agricultural College of Amherst, Mass., will send a team of men to meet Bates men, and a team of women to meet Bates women debaters. Yale will challenge the pro prowess of Bates on March 22 in this city.

Bates will then send a team to debate Colgate for the second time in its history. In the latter part of April the Bates debaters will start out for a series of three debates, first with Boston University, April 29; then with University of Pennsylvania, May 1, and finally with Swarthmore.

DIRECTOR LORD TALKS ON BUDGET PROSPECTS

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 13—"What the President can accomplish through the bureau of the budget will determine the taxes that we must pay in the years ahead," said Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the United States budget, addressing the Economic Club here last night.

"The federal Government," he said, "has set an example of thrift and retrenchment for the states, the counties, the towns and even private business individuals. I find that the best way to induce public officials to conserve funds is not to give them any. At least we don't give them so much."

TEACHERS BACKING MISS McSKIMMON

Miss Mary McSkimmon of Brookline, formerly president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation, is being supported by that organization for election to the presidency of the National Education Association at the annual meeting to be held in Indianapolis, Ind., June 28 to July 4, inclusive. In addition to Miss McSkimmon's qualifications, it is declared that the new president should come from the east and that it is the year for the election of a woman. Miss McSkimmon is principal of the Pierce School, Brookline.

In presenting the name of Miss McSkimmon, John E. Lynch of Worcester, president of the federation, says, in part:

"She has served the N. E. A. in many capacities and it was through her untiring efforts that the Massachusetts membership was increased from 1200 to 10,000 in three years. She was for five years the president of the Massachusetts State Teachers' Federation."

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Sirloin Roast Beef..........45c
Pork to Roast..........22c
Near-by Breakfast Eggs..........72c
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TEXTILE ACTIVITIES INCREASE IN LOWELL

Full-Time Schedules and Some Night Work Reported

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—There are encouraging signs of activity in the textile industry here. The Appleton company is considering an increase in production of its staple goods by putting on a night shift to help take care of the orders for next fall deliveries to the wholesale markets. Overseers have been informed that night work may come within a short time.

Night work on a small scale is going on at the Tremont and Suffolk mills, where production of blankets continues steadily. The January samples exhibited on the New York wholesale counters attracted so much attention with resultant orders that the offerings have been withdrawn from the market on account of being sold up for next fall deliveries.

Carloads of new machinery were received at the Massachusetts cotton mills last week to replace old-style machines and are needed for the new weaves in the new blanket mixtures being turned out.

Full week schedules are being continued without interruption at the Boott mills, with a steady volume of output.

GEN. H. M. LORD PUTS GOVERNMENT COST UNDER $3,000,000,000

If present indications are reliable the total expenditures of the United States Government will be under $3,000,000,000 in another year, Brig.-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, director of the Bureau of the Budget, declared today in a talk at a Boston City Club luncheon. This, he said would bring the budget requirement of the Nation within the sum aimed at by President Coolidge.

General Lord presented the record of expenditures from 1921 to 1924 inclusive. The last pre-budget year was 1921 when the total expenditures were $5,115,927,689. The next year, under the budget system, this sum was cut to $3,372,607,917. Seventy-seven millions more was lopped off in 1923 and another $246,000,000 last year.

HARVARD APPOINTS ASSISTANT DEANS

When Dr. C. N. Greenough, dean of Harvard College now on leave of absence abroad, resumes his duties next fall, he will have five assistant deans instead of four as heretofore. The four who are now serving will remain; the new assistant dean will be Elliot Perkins '23 of Westwood, who since his graduation with honors in history and literature, has been studying in the law school and acting as proctor in one of the freshman dormitories.

In the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, George F. Baker Foundation, Charles DeV. La Follette, a graduate of Wabash College in 1920, and of the business school in 1922, has been named as assistant dean.

UNIVERSITY GROUPS PLAN TRIPS ABROAD

Many members of college faculties and students will be among the passengers of the Atlantic Transport liner Minnekahda when she sails from Boston on June 28 for Boulogne and London, it was said today by John W. Langley, of the International Mercantile Marine.

In the service to be started at this time only third-class tourist passengers will be carried. The simple and clean accommodations at what used to be the steerage rate are proving very popular Mr. Langley said.

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CIVIL SERVICE BILL DEFERRED

Petition Authorizing State Treasurer to Sell Pilgrim Coins Admitted

Reference to the next annual session was reported by the Public Service Committee at the State House today on the petition that persons who take civil service examinations be authorized to examine their papers.

The railroad committee reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Charles H. McGlue for a special commission to investigate and report on the abolition of grade crossings and the widening of bridge abutments.

The House admitted the petition of the Mt. Tom State reservation commission for authority to spend $700 for purchase of additional land.

The House concurred with the Senate in admitting the petition of William B. Youngman, State Treasurer, for authority to sell coins issued by the Pilgrim tercentenary commission.

Reference to the next annual session was reported by the Public Service Committee on the petition that the Governor's salary be raised from $10,000 to $20,000.

Leaves to withdraw were reported on the petition for an investigation of music education as now conducted in this State, and on the petition for a legislative investigation of the advisability of abolishing the grand jury system.

The Committee on Rules reported leave to withdraw, with the dissent of Mr. E. J. Kelley of Worcester, on the petition of Charles H. McGlue for the appointment of a special commission and a legislative committee to report such changes in the laws as will completely restore home rule to cities and towns.

The House refused to suspend its rules and admit the petition of Newton P. Frye and others for increasing the powers of the district court in Lawrence.

ROXBURY COMMUNITY SERVICE INCREASING

Norfolk House Centre, formerly the South End Industrial School, in its forty-second annual report just published, reviews a successful year of community service to children and adults in Roxbury.

A total of 1551 persons were enrolled in the educational departments, 472 in the clubs and societies affiliated, and 6000 in the library maintained at the center by the Fellowes Athenæum.

This work has grown into a community service of broad scope, having a civic as well as an educational significance. The membership is drawn from all classes and races residing in Roxbury. It brings the old and the new citizen into friendly, co-operative association, and gives them one common purpose, the betterment of the community.

The board of managers, just elected, comprises Charles L. DeNormandie, president; Dudley L. Pickman, Miss Mary E. Bradlee, Mrs. Paul Revere Frothingham, Miss Ada H. Hersey, Mrs. John Homans, William Howell Reed, Mrs. James P. Tolman, William H. Varney, vice-presidents; Edward J. Samson, treasurer; Miss Louisa Hunnewell, assistant treasurer.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Saturday; colder Saturday; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday; slightly colder Saturday; fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

Northern New England: Snow flurries tonight; Saturday partly cloudy; colder; fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	22	Memphis	40
Atlantic City	28	Montreal	18
Boston	30	Nantucket	30
Buffalo	26	New Orleans	44
Calgary	24	New York	28
Charleston	36	Philadelphia	28
Chicago	28	Pittsburgh	28
Denver	22	Portland, Me.	30
Des Moines	22	Portland, Ore.	38
Eastport	32	San Francisco	52
Galveston	56	St. Louis	30
Hatteras	36	St. Paul	10
Helena	18	Seattle	42
Jacksonville	36	Tampa	40
Kansas City	28	Washington	30
Los Angeles	50		

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:31 p. m., Saturday 2:56 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

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PRESIDENTIAL VOTE CHANGE PROPOSED

Direct Nomination by States Is Advocated

Stephen T. Byington of Ballard Vale, before the legislative committee on election laws, today spoke in favor of his bill providing for the direct nominating of candidates for President and Vice-President at State elections. He argued that better candidates would be chosen if a direct expression of the opinion of the people were obtained, rather than by nomination through the convention system. No opposition was expressed.

John I. Fitzgerald, Representative, of Boston, spoke in favor of a bill that in cities, at primaries and elections, polls should be kept open from 6 in the morning to 6 at night. As far as Boston was concerned, Representative Fitzgerald believed the opening hour should be 7 rather than 6. John H. Merrick, secretary to the police commissioner of Boston, favored the bill were it amended to make the hours from 6 to 4. Mr. Merrick said that the present polling hours resulted in taking officers off their beats on election days, and then sending them to work the next day without rest.

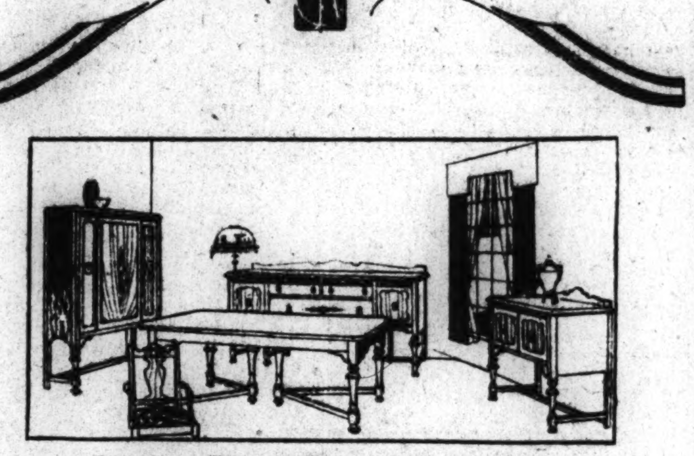
POINTER IS "BEST DOG" IN WESTMINSTER SHOW

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—For the first time in 35 years a pointer was chosen the best dog in the Westminster Dog Show in Madison Square Garden. The winner was Champion Governor Moscow, owned by Robert F. Maloney, Pittsburgh coal man and sportsman.

Champion Governor Moscow is a four-year-old. In taking first honors, he won over five dogs of other breeds. The pointer's victory was scored over three other group winners, an Airedale terrier, War Bride of Davishill, owned by the Davishill Kennel of Fort Thomas, Ky.; a working dog, Westphalia Princessin Ilisa V. D. Konigstad, a Doberman pinscher, owned by the Westphalia Kennels of New York, and a toy dog, Sunny Meade Petit Poilu (Brussels griffon), owned by Mrs. William D. Goff of Concord, Mass.

WATERMAN BUILDING OPENED

Dedicated in the presence of a large gathering of city and State officials and business men, the Waterman building, a new 12-story structure at School and Province Streets, was formally opened yesterday when Charles Mitchell of Topeka, Kan., president of the National Stationers' Association, unlocked the main door with a golden key. Following the luncheon which preceded the dedicatory exercises, Mayor Curley spoke briefly, expressing the belief that within a few years the newly widened Province Street would be lined with similar high-grade buildings. Besides Frank D. Waterman and Mrs. Waterman those present included Fred S. Waterman of New York, E. H. Waterman of the company's Montreal office; Abner Pratt of Fairbanks & Co., dean of Waterman dealers in New England, and Gustav Fisher of Hartford, president of the New England Stationers Association.


10-piece Dining Room Suite 295.00
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Made of combination walnut—72 inch buffet, china cabinet, extension center table, side table, five side chairs, one arm chair.

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ALWAYS requiring careful thought in its decoration, the dining room assumes new importance with the coming of Spring.

That the dining room may be entirely refurnished with economy there are included among the midwinter values in McCreery "Master-Made"* furniture several handsome dining room suites—every suite of careful design, excellent quality, and special low sale price!

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THOUSANDS TO BE EMPLOYED

New Industrial District to Be Developed by St. Paul Company

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The first major development in the new industrial district which is soon to offer employment to thousands of workmen, is promised in the announcement of the purchase of 300 acres of Mississippi river-front property representing about 2½ miles of shore line, by the St. Paul Industrial Terminal Company. The price paid for the land is given as $172,000.

E. J. Hartenfeld of Chicago asserts on behalf of a group of Chicago capitalists who are financing the proposed terminal project, that development work, aggregating approximately $1,000,000, will be started at once.

It is announced that river transportation will be one of the chief activities of the enterprise, particularly in connection with the shipment of cheap coal.

Centralized buildings for use under industrial leases and as branch storehouses, will represent a part of the $1,000,000, to be invested in improvements, while still another part of the money will be used for the construction of trackage facilities and docks with the latest type of machinery for loading and unloading.

Eventually the tract will embrace an 80-foot paved roadway along the river edge, part of which will be used as a wharf for the accommodation of river transportation as that activity develops.

COLLEGE BUSINESS COURSES EXTENDING

80,000 Students Now Enrolled—Accounting Leads

The magnitude of industry and commerce in the United States, and the increasing specialization in business operation is being reflected in the specialized collegiate courses in preparation for business, according to Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, in charge of commercial education in the United States Bureau of Education, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. In less than 10 years the attendance in business departments of American universities has increased from 12,000 to nearly 80,000, he said. Total student enrollments for the academic year 1923-24 were as follows: Accounting, 26,786; advertising, 7145; banking and finance, 17,701; insurance, 2140; manufacturing, 1495; merchandising, 5941; organization and management, 7280; realty, 1078; transportation, 3761; secretarial training, 3719; commercial teacher training, 1368; journalism, 3016, and public service and civic work, 2453.

Approximate percentages of students reported as majoring in these subjects: Accounting, ⅗; advertising, ½; banking and finance, ½; insurance, ⅘; manufacturing, ½; merchandising, 4-5; organization and management, 4-5; realty, ¾; transportation, ⅗; secretarial training, 5-7; commercial teacher training, ½; journalism, ⅗, and public service and civic work, ⅗.

The total number of students in these several major divisions of higher business education is yet quite small and indicates inadequate collegiate preparation in comparison with the following selected occupational data from the fourteenth census, 1920: Manufacturing and mechanical industries — manufacturers and officials 331,615; extraction of minerals—operators, officials and managers, 34,325; transportation—proprietors, officials, managers, and agents 110,213; trade — bankers, brokers, etc., 161,613; insurance agents and officials, 134,978; real estate agents and officials, 149,135; retail dealers, 1,328,275; salesmen and saleswomen, 1,177,494; wholesale dealers, importers and exporters, 73,574; proprietors, officials, and managers (not otherwise given), 34,776. Public service—officials and inspectors, 55,597. Clerical service—agents, etc., 175,772; bookkeepers, etc., 734,688; stenographers and typists, 615,154.

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MAINE MAY GET BIG $2,500,000 PAPER MILL

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 13—Contingent on being granted permission to carry two pipe lines across the international bridge at Madawaska, the Fraser Companies, Ltd., of Canada, will erect at that place at $2,500,000 paper mill.

Representatives of the companies were here yesterday in consultation with Governor Brewster and members of the Legislature.

The Fraser company plans to pump the pulp made in Canada, which is duty free, across the river, which is the Canadian boundary line, into Madawaska by means of two 16-inch iron pipes and convert the pulp into magazine paper, on which there is a duty of 20 per cent.

The Fraser Companies have obtained lands and options of over 20 acres in Madawaska. The proposed mill would have a capacity of 200 tons a day.

The procedure will be to introduce a legislative measure giving the State Highway Commission rights and powers to grant such permissions.

RE-TRAINED SOLDIERS HAVE NEW QUARTERS

Four, Cited for Bravery, Now Expert Furniture Repairmen

Four former service men, each the recipient of at least one citation for exceptional bravery, are engaged in upholstering, refinishing and repairing old furniture and in cabinet making in new quarters at 42 Astor Street, near Symphony Hall, under the auspices of the State American Legion Auxiliary. Re-trained as expert craftsmen by the Government, they already have done satisfactory work for hotels and private residences.

Mrs. Clarence R. Edwards, wife of the Major-General, retired, is the guiding head of the shop as she is of the Disabled Ex-Service Men's Exchange at 385 Boylston Street, which she organized for the sale of handiwork produced by former service men.

In their new quarters the men have accommodations for doing more work than they now have. More special tools for doing cabinet work as well as those used in other departments of the trade, are needed.

Edmund T. Durgan, manager of the exchange, served as a naval officer during the war. Harry H. Grossman and John J. Gallagher have been employed in the shop since it was started one year ago. A veteran of the regular army, Mr. Grossman was at one time with Gen. Edwards in the Philippines. Both he and Mr. Gallagher received the Croix de Guerre from the French Government and the latter received the Medaille Military from France and the Distinguished Service Cross from his own Government.

Carl C. Peterson, a veteran of the Fourteenth Engineers, unattached, who holds several citations for bravery, and Ramon S. Rico are the other members of the force. Mr. Rico holds a citation for the care of infantry and supply horses while under fire in the Meuse-Argonne campaign.

RHODES ALUMNI HEAD TO SPEAK

Leonard W. Cronkhite, president of the Alumni Association of American Rhodes Scholars, will discuss "The Oxford Life and American Education" at a meeting of the New England Women's Press Association at the Hotel Victoria next Wednesday at 3 p. m. A program of old English folk songs will precede the address.

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BOSTON STREET PLAN FAVORED

Special Commission Submits $25,000,000 Program to Legislature

A $25,000,000 plan for radial highways leading out of the market district of Boston was recommended to the Legislature today by the special commission which has been studying traffic congestion and which includes the chairmen of the metropolitan planning, finance, street and transit commissions and of the Boston planning board.

Development of a 100-foot highway from the Charles River dam through Merrimac and Cross Streets to a point near the junction of State Street and Atlantic Avenue, is one of the recommendations. The plan also calls for extensive improvements in Dock Square, where several old buildings will be removed and the opening up of a spacious square surrounding Faneuil Hall; widening of Exchange Street; widening and improvement of Brattle Street, to make a broad highway connection between the improved Dock Square, and the improved Cambridge and Court streets.

Widen Albany Street from Broadway to Kneeland Street.

Construct a new street from the corner of Albany and Kneeland streets to Church Green and thence to Federal Street at the corner of Franklin Street.

Property-takings, construction work and financial would be spread over a period of years by a fiscal plan which the commission believes "is as near to a pay-as-you-go program as it is possible for the city to assume without unduly increasing taxes."

NEGROES HONOR EMANCIPATOR

City Schedules Joint Official Lincoln-Washington Tribute

Special ceremonies and gatherings throughout the city marked the tribute to Lincoln in Boston yesterday. The official observance, which is to be combined with the Washington celebration, is to take place at Symphony Hall next Sunday evening. The stock market and most of the brokerage houses were closed for the day and observances were held in many churches and halls and all of the public schools.

A memorial tablet was unveiled in the afternoon in the building of the Salvation Army in Chelsea Square, Chelsea, in which is located Gerrish Hall where Lincoln delivered an address in 1848.

Many persons, including a number of Civil War veterans, notably a delegation from H. F. Wolcott Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Milton, visited the Lincoln cabin on the estate of Miss Mary B. Forbes, Milton, containing a collection of Lincolniana.

Tribute to Lincoln's conduct of the Civil War was paid by Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice of England, at a luncheon by the Boston Chapter of the Military Order of the World War at the Bellevue Hotel.

Several hundred Negroes gathering in the People's Baptist Church last evening honored Lincoln, the emancipator, and Frederick Douglass, Negro and Abolitionist leader.

Samuel F. Blodgett, formerly a superintendent of schools in Massachusetts, now of Kansas City, Mo., who is back in the east on a visit, told a group of friends of seeing Lincoln at a ratification meeting in Springfield, Ill.

W. C. T. U. POLITICS FORUM

An open meeting for the consideration of political problems confronting citizens of Massachusetts, will be held in the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, next Wednesday at 2:30 p. m., under the auspices of the citizenship department of the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union. John F. Moors, president of the Twentieth Century Club, is to speak.

Portland, Ore.
Special Correspondence

A WOMAN went to an orphanage to adopt a child. She was taken to the room where the children were studying, and many little faces turned toward her smilingly. She noticed one little girl, however, who had not looked up, but who was as busy at her task as if no one were around.

The woman said to the matron, "I believe I will take that little girl," indicating the one just mentioned.

"Oh, no," said the matron, "you do not want her. She both lies and steals. She has been in several homes, and has been sent back each time. I am sure that you do not want her."

The woman looked further, but each time the idea grew stronger that that little girl was the one she wanted. The matron continued to protest, but the woman persisted, saying, "I think, if you do not care, I shall take her along with me now."

When they reached home, the woman sat down, took the little girl on her lap, and said:

"Now, I want you to know that I am always going to give you whatever you want, so that you never need to take anything. If I do not give you what you ask for, it will be because you and I have talked it over, and that you, as well as I, have decided that it is not best for you. And I am never going to punish you, so you need never lie to me about anything."

The child lived with this woman seven years, and during that whole time never stole from her nor lied to her. And now, even though she is married and in business, she never takes an important step without going first to the foster mother and talking it over with her.

Boston, Mass.
Special Correspondence

BEING neighborly in business has its rewards as well as being neighborly in other walks of life. A large New England corporation proved this when about to build a plant in a neighborhood where it had no branches. The site chosen adjoined that of an established company, and was separated from its grounds only by a waterway which was essential to the established business.

After the new arrivals had laid out their land, the officials sent a committee to their neighbor's superintendent. When he realized that the plans as they stood would narrow the waterway a number of feet he told the committee its usefulness would be impaired. They agreed to change their plans, and although this concession involved the obtaining of a new grant from the Legislature and a rearrangement of the entire construction schedule, the changes were carried out.

Thus forethought saved both companies a great deal of trouble, probably litigation and established a friendly feeling.

LIQUOR FORFEIT ORDERED

An order authorizing the forfeiture to the Government of approximately $100,000 worth of liquors, seized during the period from January, 1920, to November, 1923, was handed down by Judge Brewster, in the federal court today. It is the intention of the authorities to clear the Washington Street storehouse of accumulated liquors, stills, utensils and containers not identified with any pending cases.

CHICAGO MOVES TO CONTROL ITS TRANSIT LINES

(Continued from Page 1)

or Chicago when Mr. Dever was his lieutenant in the City Council, and both stalwart champions of municipal ownership, came out today with a broadside against the plan. Mr. Dunne declares that it is not municipal ownership nor does it allow for municipal operation, charges that the prices proposed are "grossly excessive" and that the project would not result in giving the city the better service needed.

One of the interesting phases of the proposition is that question of whether the project is or is not municipal ownership. Mayor Dever's contention that it is has been questioned in the press and by transportation officials.

The lines would be run by a board of nine, three appointed by the city, three by the security holders, and three by agreement between the Mayor and the security holders. The securities given would be a special certificate or bond based solely on the transportation properties. The city would gain control of the board when 51 per cent of the certificates have been paid.

OPIUM SAID TO SUPPORT ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

tax, farmers are practically forced to grow opium.

The military authorities in some provinces—for example Sinkiang—go further and make opium cultivation compulsory. A number of farmers refusing to comply with the regulations have been killed. In another province, Szechuan, Christian converts who refused to grow opium were threatened with the murder of their children. The association report says that at least two-thirds of this province was under opium in the season 1923-24. "During a journey of 50 miles in the Fuchow district I never lost sight of poppy," wrote one correspondent.

Troops Supported by Drug

The same melancholy tale is told of Fukien, where opium taxation supports 70,000 troops under five principal generals, as well as the naval forces and marines. In Yunnan, foodstuffs are reported as "very dear, owing to limited cultivation." In this Province there are six districts which alone have a yearly output of half a million ounces of opium each. In 1923 the association reported to the British Government that 400 tons of Yunnan opium were being exported by a local combine through the French port of Tonkin.

The British Government made representations to the French Government, and the export was stopped, but not before 150 tons had left Tonkin. These were landed by specially chartered steamers at various points along the coast of China. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the male population of Yunnan Province use opium. For Kwangsi, the estimate is 80 per cent. Before the revolution which established the Chinese Republic, the trade had been practically stamped out in this Province.

Of the Province of Shensi (not to be confused with Shansi, of which more hereafter) the Government Investigating Commissioner, whose duty it is to ascertain on behalf of the central authorities at Peking that the laws against opium are enforced, declared that "not a poppy root could be found in the Province." The International Anti-Opium Association report adds dryly that the statement was made after the harvest had been reaped. It goes on to say: "On a three-days journey from Hanchung (one of the chief towns in the Province) in any direction one would not lose sight of the poppy in May or June." In 1923 $15,000,000 was raised by the military authorities of the Province from opium taxation. Foodstuffs are dear to this Province also, owing to the huge poppy cultivation.

One Province Without Poppy

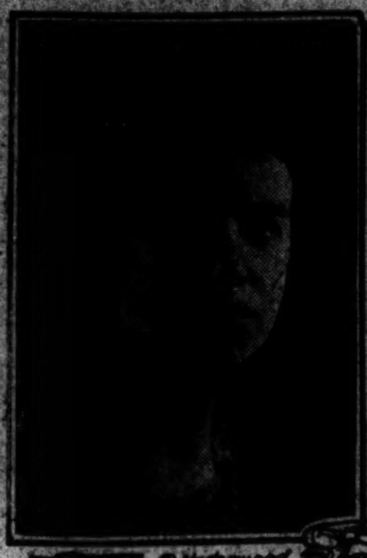
The local authorities of Kansu, the government investigating commissioner reported last year, had "done well in their prohibition of poppy planting." The association, however, declares that only one district of this province—that under General Ma, a Muhammadan—did not cultivate poppy in 1924. There the people had peace and plenty. In another part of the Province wheat was three times and other foodstuffs were double the normal price. The explanation of the investigating commissioner's statement is that the military authorities did not allow him to enter the Province till after the harvest.

In Shantung there has been marked retrogression since the departure of the Japanese when all restrictions immediately ceased. The secretary of the Shantung High Court was in charge of a recent consignment of $80,000 worth of opium seized at Tsingtao. The report states, on the other hand, that the Governor of the Province of Chekiang did his best to keep opium out. But smuggling went on incessantly. For instance, a military combine in Fukien tried to smuggle $20,000,000 worth of opium into Chekiang through a village seaport north of Ningpo in baskets of charcoal. Since the report was written the Governor of Chekiang has been driven out by his rivals in the course of the civil war.

The one Province with a perfectly clean record is Shansi. Opium is strictly forbidden and both smokers and morphia pill eaters when caught are compulsorily sent to "curing" houses. On discharge they each have to pay $30, which is returned at the end of a year, if they are still abstainers.

In a recent letter to an English friend, The Christian Science Monitor learns, the Governor of this Province stated that the upkeep of these "curing" houses cost him $200,000 a year. Shansi is regarded as the only bright spot in China, and its record is all the more notable because Shansi opium was formerly highly prized by opium smokers. If this Province, which is surrounded by opium, can be kept comparatively free, it is clear that it only needs the right Governor in each of the other provinces to stamp the evil out elsewhere also.

Albany Law Enforcement Conference Leaders



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Upper, Left to Right: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Charles L. A. Whitney, Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay.
Lower: Mrs. Joseph Gavit.

CHURCHES WOULD CONCILIATE CAPITAL-LABOR DIFFERENCES

Boston Federation Plans Pioneer Move in the Development of an Ethical Attitude Toward Industrial Relations—Work in Banning 12-Hour Day Cited

To bring the church into intimate touch with the problems of business and of organized labor, so that it may function as a common medium for the adjustment of even the most controversial issues, is the program with which the Greater Boston Federation of Churches is making progress. The plan, according to its sponsors, is in a large measure a pioneer move, and represents the growing demand for the development of the ethical attitude toward industrial relations.

Several significant projects are being developed by the federation to achieve this end. An industrial relations committee of 30 members with equal representations of employers, union men and clergymen has been organized, and is in the nature of a clearing house for the discussion of problems.

Sunday School Courses

Prof. A. D. Sheffield, formerly of Wellesley College and now of New York City, has been engaged by the federation to introduce a series of industrial courses in the Sunday schools of the churches with special reference to the application of the Christian approach to the treatment of problems over which Capital and Labor seem to differ. Clergymen will be urged to invite representatives of management and of Labor to meet with them, and in turn they will visit the factories to observe first hand the working conditions.

It was announced also that the industrial relations conference which was conducted recently and before which all factions had a voice, will be repeated to combine further business, labor, and the church on a common ground.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest G. Guthrie of the Union Congregational Church and president of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, is supporting the movement and believes that the church can successfully act as the agency through which the most disputed issues of Capital and Labor can be discussed harmoniously and with profit.

Medium of Conciliation

It was pointed out that while the churches through the federation will not in the main take sides on the questions, but rather function as the medium of conciliation, wherever unsatisfactory working conditions are found to exist, they will not hesitate to bring them to light and seek to remedy them. A similar procedure would be followed as when the church in an organized way investigated the steel industry, reported against the 12-hour day and was instrumental in getting the 8-hour schedule adopted.

Both sides of every problem, however, are intended to be brought out.

To this end during the coming year opportunity will be given for representatives of the employer and employee to speak from the pulpit.

"If the churches are to fulfill their entire responsibility," one official of the federation said today, "they must keep close to the interests of the people and give practical assistance to them in their problems. The industrial issues are of the most pressing of the day. If understanding can be made to displace hostility, Labor and Capital will have gone a long way toward the solution of their differences; at least, therein is the fundamental factor.

HARVARD NOMINATES OVERSEERS, DIRECTORS

Nomination of 15 candidates who will be balloted upon to fill the five vacancies in the Harvard board of overseers, and of nine candidates for the three positions to be filled as directors of the Harvard Alumni Association, was announced today. The nominees for overseers, whose names will appear on the postal ballots to be mailed in April to all holders of Harvard degrees eligible to vote, are:

Alfred Worcester '78 of Waltham, Mass.; the Rev. George A. Gordon '81 of Boston, M. A. DeWolfe Howe '87 of Boston, Albert T. Perkins '87 of St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. Wilder D. Bancroft '88 of Ithaca, N. Y.; Charles Warren '89 of Washington, D. C.; Arthur Woods '92 of New York, Judge Carroll T. Bond '94 of Baltimore, William L. W. Field '98 of Milton, William R. Castle Jr. '00 of Washington, D. C.; Barrett Wendell Jr. '02 of Chicago, Grenville Clark '03 of New York, Roger Pierce '04 of Milton, Clarence C. Little '10 of Orono, Me., and Thorvald S. Ross '12 of Hingham, Mass.

The nine candidates for directors of the alumni association are:

Russell Tyson '90 of Chicago, Judge James M. Morton '91 of Fall River, Clement B. Wood '98 of Conshohocken, Pa.; Edward P. Davis '99 of St. Paul, Minn.; Thomas Crimmins '00 of New York, Walter S. Gifford '05 of New York, William McN. Rand '09 of Boston, Ralph Lowell '12 of Boston, and Charles A. Coolidge Jr. '17 of Boston.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS TO CONFER

Directors of continuation schools in Massachusetts have been called by the state Department of Education to meet in conference in Boston on March 13 for the purpose of strengthening the work of the schools. Special consideration will be given to opportunities offered, prevocational work, trade preparation and trade extension.

NEW YORK WOMEN TO IMPRESS DRY DEMANDS ON LEGISLATURE

Governor and Lawmakers Invited to Concluding Dinner of Committee for Law Enforcement—Heads of Organizations to Take Part in Interesting Program Feb. 16-17

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Gov. Alfred E. Smith and every member of the New York State Senate and Assembly are invited to be guests at the dinner which will be the concluding event in the large state conference to be conducted here Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 16 and 17, by the New York Women's Committee for Law Enforcement. No efforts will be spared in bringing to the attention of the Governor and the Legislature the continuous and earnest demand of New York women for a state law enforcement code.

At the dinner scheduled for Tuesday night, Mrs. Samuel J. Bens, state chairman, will preside and the speakers will be: Guy D. Hoff of West Virginia, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Mrs. Edward F. Feickert of New Jersey.

Conference Program

The conference program will open Monday night when the delegates will attend the session of the Legislature at the Capitol. At 10 o'clock the next morning the state women will convene at the Ten Eyck Hotel with Mrs. Gordon Norrie presiding. A round-table discussion on ways and means of bringing about actual law enforcement will follow.

Powers granted to municipalities in the matter of law enforcement under the Home Rule for Cities amendment will also be discussed at the morning session. In the afternoon the delegates will attend the joint hearing at the Capitol on the Wales-Jenks prohibition enforcement bill. The conference will close with the dinner at the Ten Eyck.

Presidents of the local organizations will lend their efforts in the conference arrangements. These women include Mrs. Charles L. A. Whitney, chairman of the Albany county branch of the New York State League for Women Voters, Mrs. Joseph Gavit, regional director of the New York State League of Women Voters, and Mrs. Carolyn P. Lindsay, president of the Albany County Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Officers of the law enforcement committee arranging the conference are: Chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Bens; honorary chairman, Mrs. Roswell Miller; honorary vice-chairmen, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; first vice-chairman, Mrs. Gordon Norrie; second vice-chairman, Mrs. John Henry Hammond; third vice-chairman, Miss Mary Garrett Hay; fourth vice-chairman, Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson; recording secretary, Mrs. James M. Pratt, and treasurer, Miss Louise Edgar.

Executive Committee

The following women are members of the executive committee: Mrs. Paul Strong Achilles, Mrs. Felix Adler, Mrs. Fred S. Bennett, Miss Elisabeth Collier, Miss Helen Davis, Mrs. Sherwood Eddy, Mrs. Charles Noel Edge, Mrs. E. A. Evans, Mrs. John Farr, Mrs. John Ferguson, Mrs. John H. Finley, Mrs. A. H. Hausrath, Mrs. Ripley Hitchcock, Mrs. Edward M. House, Miss Alida Lattimore, Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach, Mrs. Harry C. Lilly, Mrs. Wilton Merle-Smith, Mrs. Robert A. Miller, Mrs. Robert Oliver, Mrs. G. Thomas Powell, Mrs. Ruth Mason Rice, Miss Grace Van B. Roberts, Mrs. Ernest G. Stillman, Mrs. Charles H. Strong, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Henry H. Welles Jr., Mrs. Stanley White and Mrs. William G. Willcox.

The slogan of the New York women's committee for law enforcement is "Allegiance to the Constitution and Observance of Law." Organizations which are represented on the committee and whose representatives will lead a round-table discussion at the conference include Mothers' Congress and Parent Teachers' Association, State League of Women Voters, Daughters of Rebekah, Eastern Star, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, State Federation of Women's Clubs, American Legion Auxiliary, Lend-a-Hand Society, Young Women's Christian Association, Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions, Council of Jewish Women, King's Daughters and Empire State Federation of Colored Women.

PIERCE-ARROW MOTOR CAR CO.

Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company reports net income of $751,060 for 1924, equal after prior preference dividends to $6.28 a share on the 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock on which dividends have not been paid since March, 1921. In the previous year net was $372,712 or $2.78 a share on the preferred.

Bill Asks State Radiocast of Legislative Proceedings

Mr. Thore Would Put Public Hearings, Chamber Debates, and Proclamations on the Air

Use of the radio by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the purpose of radiocasting to the citizens of the State the proceedings of the Legislature, proclamations by the Governor, discussions at public hearings in the State House, and statements concerning other public affairs today is being considered by the members of the joint legislative committee on mercantile affairs. Wendell P. Thore of Quincy petitions for the proposed legislation.

The appointment of an "unpaid commission of five members for the purpose of investigating the subject of radiocasting by the Commonwealth from state radiocasting stations" is advised by Mr. Thore.

The bill further provides that the radio commission shall have quarters furnished for it in the State House where it can conduct its study, hold public hearings, summon witnesses, require their testimony and the production of books and papers and may administer oaths, and, at the same time be allowed to expend the necessary money for the conduct of such a study.

Mr. Thore told the committee that such uses of the radio when it is perfected so as to be used in place of the commercial telephones of this day are bound to be made. He said that his desire is that Massachusetts lead the way as it has done on other great civic and social steps.

The committee took the measure under consideration. Mr. Thore takes the position that were the legislators to know that their proceedings were to be radiocast they would be more cautious as to what they would say and do. Such publicity, Mr. Thore insisted, will in the end prove beneficial to state officials, legislators and people.

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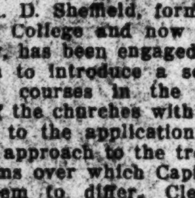
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will be open free of charge to the public for the first time on SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15, between the hours of 1 and 4 P. M. and thereafter on succeeding Sundays at the same hours until further notice.
The number of persons who can be admitted on any open day will be limited by the capacity of the building to 250 per hour.
Children under fifteen years of age unaccompanied by an adult cannot be admitted.
During the succeeding weeks, beginning on Tuesday, February 17, the Museum will be open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays (legal holidays excepted), from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and an admission fee of fifty cents, payable at the door, will be charged each visitor.
BY AUTHORITY OF THE MANAGEMENT

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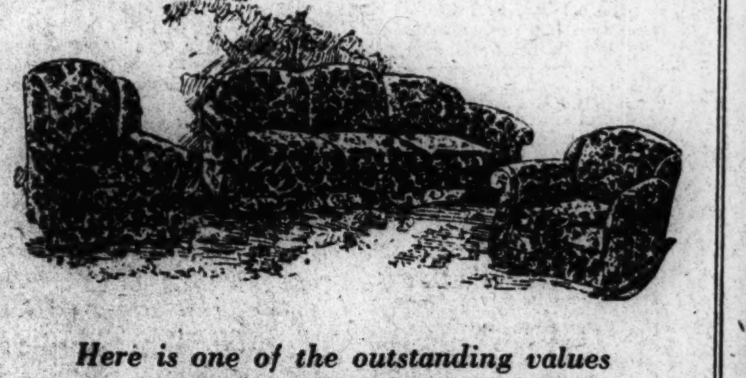
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WARWICK TAKES FORESTRY LEAD

Massachusetts Village of 327 People to Spend $600 on Forest

The little town of Warwick in Franklin County appears to have gone to the head of the forestry class. The Massachusetts Forestry Association issued a bulletin today calling attention to the fact that the town, which has only 327 inhabitants and 122 registered voters, voted to spend $600 for a forest. To raise this money will require an increase in taxes this year of about 4 per cent, or $1.83 for every man, woman and child in the town, says the bulletin, which continues:

This is genuine forest conservation, and we believe that it puts Warwick at the head of the list of the cities and towns in the United States that have taken steps toward the acquisition of forests. The people of Warwick have taken forestry out of the realm of the abstract, and have interpreted its meaning in dollars and cents.

The land to be bought is within three miles of the village and is largely reforested naturally with white and hard pine ranging from 10 to 15 years old. A beautiful stream flows through the property, which lies on the main highway leading to the town, and the town will not only have a profit-producing forest in the future, but a delightful wild park as a by-product of the forest.

The Massachusetts Forestry Association and the New England Box Company have each offered to plant 5000 trees free of charge for any town in Franklin County that will establish a forest of 100 or more acres during 1925. This means that about 10 acres of the Warwick Town Forest will be reforested without cost to the town.

There are now 44 town forests in Massachusetts aggregating nearly 4000 acres, for which the towns have appropriated about $30,000 and on which they have planted close to 500,000 trees. Over 100 other towns will act upon the question of town forests at the town meetings this spring and from the reports that are coming in it is believed that most of them will take favorable action. The town forest has been accepted as a legitimate municipal enterprise in Massachusetts.

CREDIT MEN INDORSE FEDERAL RESERVE

New England Conference at Springfield Closes

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—The New England Conference of Credit Men, at the concluding session yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions affirming belief in the Federal Reserve System and advising business leaders that it is none too early to exert their influence for renewal of the Federal Reserve charter, which has run more than half its course. It called on business men to resist any effort to weaken the existing clearance system.

Belief was expressed that the country needs above all to develop the spirit of economy, as counseled by President Coolidge, and it was urged that states and municipalities follow in line.

Preceding the adoption of resolutions, an address on the Federal Reserve System was delivered by K. K. Carrick, secretary of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, on "The Moral Risk in Business and its Characteristics," by James Ryan of the R. G. Dun organization, and "The Bankruptcy Act" by Robert A. B. Cook. In connection with the last-named topic, attention was called to the opportunity open for arbitration under the national bankruptcy act.

MORE DRASTIC LAWS URGED ON FIREARMS

Herbert A. Wilson, Police Commissioner, and others appeared before the legislative committee on public safety today in favor of more drastic laws regulating the sale and carrying of firearms, and providing for increased penalties on those convicted of unlawfully having firearms in their possession.

The recommendations of Gov. Alvan T. Fuller that the penalties for unlawfully carrying concealed weapons be increased were also considered by the committee.

PRESIDENT GIVES DINNER TO SPEAKER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—President and Mrs. Coolidge entertained about 50 guests last night at the annual state dinner in honor of the Speaker of the House. The dinner was followed by a musical program in the East Room.

The guests, in addition to the Speaker and Mrs. Gillett, included Senator Cummins of Iowa, President pro tempore of the Senate; Governor and Mrs. Fuller of Massachusetts; Admiral Edward W. Eberle, chief of naval operations, and Mrs. Eberle; Maj.-Gen. John L. Hines, chief of staff of the army, and Mrs. Hines; Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps; Rear Admiral Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of the naval academy, and Mrs. Wilson; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cary T. Grayson; Assistant Secretary Robinson of the navy and Mrs. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. John G. Coolidge of Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Crane of Boston; Mrs. Marshal Field; Mrs. Sallie H. Hert of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee; Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany; William V. Hodges of Denver, treasurer of the Republican National Committee; Bishop McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. McDowell; the Rev. Jason Noble Pierce, pastor of the President's church, and Mrs. Pierce, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Loring Young of Boston.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Miss Margaret Witts, Saginaw, Mich.; Philip S. Witts Jr., Saginaw, Mich.; Alice L. Magan, Everett, Mass.

AMOSKEAG COMPANY TELLS OF INVITATIONS

Urged to Come South by Every Textile State, Says Counsel

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special)—That the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the world's largest cotton manufacturing plant, has no southern interests whatever, but that every southern textile state has urged it to establish or purchase mills in the south, was the statement made yesterday before the legislative committee on labor by Edward K. Woodworth, chief counsel for the company.

Mr. Woodworth was arguing before the committee against the passage of a state 48-hour law and was outlining the claim that the Amoskeag is essentially a New England company.

Mr. Woodworth said that St. Louis and other cities had urged the Amoskeag to locate in them and get away from alleged unfavorable conditions in New Hampshire. Most of these offers were accompanied by tax exemption privileges and free mill sites.

The committee on labor, as was the case in the last legislature, probably will report favorably on the 48-hour bill, but it is regarded as doubtful if the measure is enacted. Gov. John G. Winant advocated the enactment of such a law in his inaugural address and the chief opposition comes from the Grange, Manufacturers' Association, and similar organizations.

HISTORIES IN SCHOOLS DEFENDED BY DR. HART

A bill filed for William H. O'Brien, wire inspector for the State Department of Public Utilities, proposing an investigation of the facts as narrated by certain school histories and that certain histories be barred from the public schools, met with strong opposition at a hearing before the joint legislative committee on education yesterday.

Among those who opposed Mr. O'Brien's bill were Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, a writer of history; Frederick L. Bogan and Edward L. Sullivan of the Boston School Committee, and Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of schools.

Mr. O'Brien directed his criticism toward histories written in recent years by Hart, Muzzey, McLaughlin and Ward and quoted passages he considered objectionable. Walter Kendall Watkins, secretary of the Bay State Historical Society, also supported the bill.

Prof. Hart headed the opposition, saying that no historian can guarantee to please every reader and that he had changed his first history 20 times to meet objections. Mr. Burke denied that prejudiced histories are used as textbooks in Boston schools.

GASOLINE INQUIRY BILL IS FORWARDED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—Senator Daniel M. Cronin, Republican leader, obtained permission in the State Senate today to introduce a bill framed by Senator J. G. Butler, for creation of a commission of three to investigate the increase in gasoline prices in Connecticut. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Three commissioners would be appointed by the Governor under the terms of the bill, and $1000 would be appropriated for expenses of the investigation. Introduction of the bill was approved yesterday at a conference of Senators Cronin and Butler with Gov. J. H. Trumbull.

LINCOLN ADDRESS READ

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special)—A feature of the Lincoln Day exercises in the New Hampshire Legislature was the recitation of the Gettysburg Address by Capt. Frank L. Challis, member of the House of Representatives from Manchester. Announcement of the purchase of a portrait of Lincoln by Gov. John G. Winant has been made, this portrait by William Hunt having been painted during the last year of Mr. Lincoln's residence in the White House.

ADJUSTING FINANCIAL STRUCTURE TO AID AGRICULTURE IS FAVORED

Member of President's Commission Explains the Three Types of Credit (Capital, Short-Time, and Marketing), Which Farmer Needs to Achieve Success

Washington

Special Correspondence

"AMERICA'S financial structure was built for business, not for agriculture," said Louis J. Taber, member of the President's Agricultural Commission, a few days ago, in discussing rural financing as he had observed it in many states.

As vice-president of the Ohio-Pennsylvania Joint Stock Land Bank of Cleveland, he has become particularly versed in the intricacies of agricultural credits from the business point of view. As master of the National Grange with its 800,000 farmer members and as a practical farmer and stock-raiser he also has had ample opportunity to consider the question of farm loans through the eyes of borrowers.

The lands banks have been functioning well, but the intermediate credit banks are not yet doing their best though provided for by law two years ago, he finds. That the commission has been able to attend to a number of important details needed to make these banks work properly, however, and that the results soon will begin to show, he is convinced. With these banks doing their full share, he is satisfied that the above-mentioned financial structure will soon cease to be lopsided. He said:

We neglected until very recently the place of finance in developing a prosperous, permanent, modern agriculture. Following the Civil War, America commenced to build up its financial system. The national bank again sprang into existence. In the next half century, practically all legislation relative to finance and nearly all growth in the system itself centered around our commercial life. The Federal Reserve Act of a dozen years ago, which completed the erection of our financial structure, left agriculture inadequately financed and practically outside.

Three Types of Credit

The Federal Farm Loan Act became law in 1916. This piece of legislation with its amendments—including the Intermediate Credit Act of two years ago—will go down in history as the most important piece of legislation ever enacted for the benefit of farmers.

Agriculture needs three types of credit. It needs capital credit for the purchase of farms and equipment and for the inauguration of improvements. It needs production credit for the production of crops and for the raising of live stock. It needs marketing credit.

Capital credit was originally handled through local bankers and mortgage brokers. This was unsatisfactory. Under the Federal Farm Loan plan, the interest rate is low, 5½ and 6 per cent, and the obligation amortizes, or plays itself out, in about 33 years. The plan gives the farmer stability and permanence. It gives him the knowledge that he is adequately financed. The assurance that his mortgage will not come due or be foreclosed as long as he pays his interest and makes his amortization payments encourages him to make needed repairs and improvements.

The production, or short-time, credit needs of our agriculture should be handled by local commercial banks and not by distant agencies. With his "slow" loans, mortgage loans and "frozen" assets out of his files, the country banker can easily take care of the short-time requirements of the farmer.

The type of finance called for in supplying market credit is new. Last year, the farmers of this country marketed through their co-operative associations products worth $2,200,000,000. The co-operative marketing associations must be furnished with funds, so that they may make advances to their members to tide them over the long marketing periods so frequently essential. It is absolutely unsatisfactory for the co-operative to be compelled to rely on local commercial banks for 30-day and 90-day loans. It frequently needs loans extending over six months or a year and amounts larger than local banks are prepared to furnish. Through the intermediate credit banks, the co-operatives are enabled to tap the Nation's great reservoir of credit.

Produce as Collateral

We are beginning to understand that wool, canned milk, dried fruit, etc., stored in bonded warehouses and properly insured, are a splendid form of collateral for loans. The debentures floated by the intermediate credit banks are being rapidly absorbed by the financial centers, which indicates the soundness of the system. All this does not tend to weaken the country bank. On the contrary, the country bank is becoming the clearing house through which farm loans and intermediate credit loans are being placed and the local banker is now finding himself able to take care of most of his community's short-time needs.

One step taken by the commission was to provide for the organization of rediscount agencies in sections where none had existed. Prospective farmer borrowers must apply for loans through banks or special loan companies. The latter must have at least $10,000 worth of stock fully paid for. They can rediscount notes, drafts, bills of exchange, debentures or other obligations up to 10 times the value of their stock.

As an example of the small things which have been causing confusion, a misplaced comma and an unnecessary "which" have been making two passages of the Intermediate Credit Act hard to interpret. The commission has undertaken to edit the act by means of amendment and otherwise to patch it up here and there. This act was formed from the better parts of three or four other proposed laws in the closing hours of Congress and was formulated by committees working overtime and at top speed, hence a few rough places necessarily were overlooked.

Flonzaley Quartet

The Flonzaley Quartet gave their second Boston concert of the season last night before an audience that filled Jordan Hall. Ernest Schelling was the assisting artist. They played this program: Beethoven's Quartet in B flat major, op. 18, No. 6; Brahms' in C minor, op. 51, No. 1, and Schelling's "Divertimento" for string quartet and piano obbligato (MSS.).

The Beethoven seemed to give the audience the most pleasure. Passing the first movement, the Adagio, the Scherzo and "La Malinconia" were all exquisite. The continuity of musical thought among these players resulted in unimpeachable shading and phrasing, flawless diminuendo and crescendo, infinite variety of rhythm. The sheer beauty of tone in the last movement of the Beethoven was unforgettable.

Of the Brahms, the third movement was the most appealing. The other movements seemed to have a tendency to be a bit heavy of tread.

When Mr. Schelling, composer of the last number on the program and pianist into the bargain, appeared, the audience lauded him at some length. His Boston following was definitely evidenced.

"Divertimento," dedicated to the Flonzaley Quartet, consists of seven short sketches, brief outlines of memories of a trip abroad. "Le Jeu d'Eau," was reminiscent of Debussy of the "Reflets." The "Evocation Catalane" was characteristically Spanish, with abounding rhythm in the inevitable Spanish manner. The two Oriental bits were not sufficiently of an eastern mood to be convincing. The "Irlandaise" was a delightful picture of Irish beauty in its most beguiling aspect—it was the most "taking" of the group. "The Last Flight" seemed rather an aimless one.

The audience recalled the quartet and Mr. Schelling many times with generous applause.

Zuloaga Paintings at Robert C. Vose Gallery

The sign with the magical combination of letters spelling the name, Zuloaga, painted in broad red strokes on an orange panel, has been attracting thousands of visitors to the Vose galleries on Boylston Street. The intriguing "Uncle Daniel and His Family" at the Museum of Fine Arts with its vivid Spanish ladies swathed in swirling drapes has kept fresh the image of the dramatic style of this artist. And now, there is a veritable feast for those admirers who have found him "fascinating."

It is not often that there is so much co-operation on the part of the picture—such sociability, shall we say? Señor Zuloaga's models are vivant, captivating. They dominate the gallery. They fairly greet the guest and make him feel dull and stupid by contrast. Their skins are aglow, their eyes animated, their mouths eager. Adorned in all sorts of Spanish finery, they make picturesque subject matter, as well as dramatic. All their talents and energies are brought to the fore; they stand there on the stage ready to perform. All Zuloaga's subjects are infused with the vigor and exaggeration demanded by the theater. Even the drab, unrealistic, drop-curtain backgrounds are intentional, for heightening the effect by contrast.

With emphasis upon the jocose, pleasurable, festive aspect of living in the portraits, he reveals the opposing aspect in landscape, a peaceful dreamlike sobriety, that is quiet, philosophical, absorbing. Realism in a pictorial sense does not concern him in either. Whatever realism there is comes through the symbolism of color, of fancy, of dream. Gray and subdued warm tones of yellow predominate in these landscapes. Here one encounters the artist when he withdraws into himself and becomes a poet, and thinker. It is the Spain of centuries that has endured and survived such an eventful and oppressing history. A wistful, reminiscent sadness pervades. It is the Spain, however, of the portraits that brings the artist his enormous audience.

En passant, one remarks about the dexterity of the artist in the matter of subtleties in the painting of those old mantillas; embroideries, feathers, fans and coiffures, painting worthy indeed of dukes and duchesses, barons and marchionesses. It is interesting to observe that there are two Spanish shows in Boston at present. The other by Maurice Fromkes reveals Spain in quite another light. These exhibits offer interesting comparison.

SHOE RETAILING SURVEY DROPPED

Costs Study Discontinued by Harvard Research Bureau

Discontinuance of the annual survey of operating expenses in retail shoe stores, which has been conducted for the last five years by the Harvard bureau of business research, was announced today. The blanks for gathering the data for 1924 have already been sent out to hundreds of shoe concerns that have reported in previous years, and the decision to drop the study was made suddenly, according to the bureau.

As it has been essential to use all the funds of the Harvard Business School, directly for teaching purposes, it has been necessary to have the studies of business costs financed by interested persons or groups. The shoe survey has been financed by national shoe associations.

Since the recent convention of the National Shoe Retailers' Association in Boston, an unforeseen situation has arisen and the funds on which the bureau was relying apparently will not be available. It is hoped, however, that the bureau will be able to make arrangements to finance a survey in later years.

MUSKRAT GROUP EXHIBITED

A new wall case exhibit of an excellent muskrat group was recently opened at the Boston Museum of Natural History. This display was prepared by John D. Smith and has the new curved type of background showing a swampy meadow with alder and button ball bushes in the foreground and cat tails, arrow head and mixed swamp plant in the background. Muskrats prefer to live under the bank of a stream, but when they cannot find a suitable place, they build a house as is shown in this exhibit. Grass roots and water plants matted together make the house. Each leaf is made from colored wax poured into molds that are made from natural leaves, then each leaf is fastened to its stem or twig by hand.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MAKING STRIDES

Results of Decade of Extension Service Are Pointed Out by Director

DURHAM, N. H., Feb. 13 (Special)—Ten years of extension work in New Hampshire have brought changes which give good ground for "the hope that we are on the road to better farm and home conditions," says J. C. Kendall, director of extension service, University of New Hampshire, in a statement issued today.

Mr. Kendall says the changes are shown in increased co-operation among farmers; improved home conditions; changing attitude among the young people; and improvement in the following branches: poultry, potatoes, orcharding, legumes, dairying, farm management, and co-operative buying and selling. He continues:

In presenting these changes I do not mean to presume that the Extension Service can necessarily claim direct and full responsibility for bringing all of them about. Many of them have transpired through a combination of influences. None of them would have been possible without the loyal and whole-hearted co-operation of farm people themselves, hundreds of whom have done yoeman service without pay, often without credit, in the cause of a better agriculture.

There has been a remarkable increase of co-operative effort among farm people. It is only necessary to look at a list of the organizations of a comparatively new type which have come into being within the last decade to realize the truth of this statement:

Such a list, however, by no means tells the whole story. There is, we believe, a new point of view underlying these changes. Consider such a phenomenon as a farm tour—a long line of automobiles on their way to the poultry plants of Epsom or Goffstown, the orchards of Hollis or Wilton, the efficiently managed potato, corn and hay fields of the county, or to the State University Farmers' and Home-Makers' Week.

Ten years ago a person viewing such a tour and being told that the automobiles were full of farmers on the lookout for the latest and most practicable methods would have pinched himself to see if he were dreaming. Farmers in those days didn't travel together much; they worked separately, purchased separately, sold separately, but above all they thought separately. When the mind goes back into the preceding era, it has to shrink perceptibly.

During the last few years, 223 out of 280 communities in the State have been organized for co-operative extension work. Last year 1326 people served as voluntary local leaders in these communities, co-operating with the 24 paid county extension workers.

NEW PHI BETA KAPPA MEMBERS ARE NAMED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 13 (Special)—Ten men were elected to the Williams Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at a meeting here yesterday afternoon of that organization, thus completing the delegation taken from the class of 1925. These men were chosen on a basis of marks received up to and including the first semester of the present college year and represent those students whose grades are next in excellency to those selected for the honor in June of last year.

Following are the names of those elected: Arnold Bernhard, Rutherford, N. J.; John H. Blackburn, Albany, N. Y.; John E. Brown, Columbus, O.; Robert P. Farnsworth, Montclair, N. J.; James B. Gulick, Maplewood, N. J.; Charles L. March, Shelburne Falls, Mass.; Francis W. Phillips, Bronxville, N. Y.; Sherwood K. Platt, Evanston, Ill.; Mahlon G. Snell, Herkimer, N. Y.; Mortimer G. Weaver, Washington, D. C.

IMMIGRATION BILL CALLED A GREAT ACT

Most Important Since Lincoln's Day, Says Senator

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 13—David A. Reed, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, talking at the Lincoln Club dinner last night on the problems which have arisen since Lincoln's day, declared the permanent immigration bill the most important legislative action in a generation.

"In the six months it has been in operation," he said, "it has reduced the number of European immigrants to 19,000, or 38,000 a year, instead of 1,000,000 in 1914. The arrivals from Asia were fewer than the departures. The Asiatic problem no longer exists."

Mexican immigration has been reduced from 80,000 to 20,000, he announced. Canada is not affected and the speaker hoped she never would be.

Gov. Ralph O. Brewster declared the spirit of Lincoln should be an inspiration toward solving the economic problems of the present day. Frederick Hale, U. S. Senator from Maine; Carroll L. Beedy, Representative, and Miss Anna Rhodes of New York also spoke.

TAXATION OF CATS PROPOSAL OPPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13—A bill for taxation of cats had vigorous opposition yesterday by William H. Fairchild, justice of the peace of New Fairfield; Mrs. Ellen T. Lewis, one of a number of women who signed a petition of the Meriden Humane Society, opposing the measure, and H. Clay Preston, general manager of the Connecticut Humane Society, all of whom appeared before the legislative Committee on Finance. No one appeared to favor the bill.

PARLEY ON POTATO EMBARGO

A cablegram urging a lifting of the embargo in England, Scotland, and Ireland on Maine potatoes was dispatched last night to Sir Daniel Hall, chief of the permanent staff of the Minister of Agriculture of England, by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. A promise that adequate inspection would be maintained was contained in the communication, which was sent following a conference in Boston between Dr. Gilbert, Frank Washburn, Commissioner of Agriculture of Maine, and Guy C. Porter, assistant manager of the Maine Potato Growers' Association.

SOMERVILLE BOARD IN TIE

An order for the appropriation of $160,000 to be used in the erection of a war veterans' memorial building in the Central Hill Parkway, Somerville, failed to get the sanction of the board of aldermen last night. The vote was 10 to 10. Last year, $40,000 was set aside from the tax levy as a starter for the proposed building which was to cost $200,000.

RAIL EXTENSION PLAN IS OPPOSED

Bangor & Aroostook File a Protest Against the Quebec Project

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Strong objection to the proposal of the Quebec Extension Railway Company to build 112 miles of new railroad in Maine was expressed by the Bangor & Aroostook Railway Company in a protest filed today with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The new line is designed to run from Washburn, Me., a point on the Aroostook Valley Railroad line, to the Canadian border, and the Bangor & Aroostook protest stated it would be owned or controlled by the Canadian Pacific system.

The control would result in tying up the new line, if built, with traffic agreements, which would adversely affect interests of the main railroads on the American side, it is claimed in the protest.

The commission was asked to see that the traffic contracts contemplated in connection with the new line be made more equitable. In addition, the protest declared that the estimate of $3,361,000, filed by the Quebec Extension Railway, as the cost of the new line, was probably too low.

Further, it was declared, the possibility of developing traffic along the new line was hardly sufficient to entitle its backers to a declaration by the commission that the line was necessary in the interest of public convenience.

GIRL SCOUT HEADS TO MEET

Educational aspects of the Girl Scout movement and the feasibility of holding an outdoor rally next spring or summer for the 5000 or more Scouts in the metropolitan division will be discussed at the annual midwinter assembly next Tuesday afternoon in the Women's Republican Club. Mrs. David H. Howie, Girl Scout commissioner, assisted by Miss Emilie Holbrook, director of the metropolitan division, will be in charge. Discussion of senior scouting will be led by Miss Edith Conant of New York, director of the newly formed New England region. Mrs. Charles B. Mosely, commissioner in Needham, will also speak.

MOTOR LICENSE TOTAL SOARS

Massachusetts automobiles registered last month numbered 304,698, as compared with 274,451 for January, 1924, the state registrar reports. There was a proportionate increase in commercial vehicles. Registry officials believe that the 1924 total of 580,489 motor vehicle registrations will be greatly exceeded this year.

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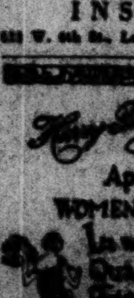

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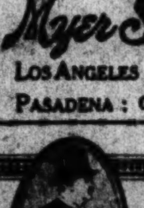

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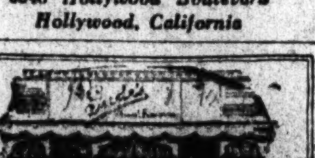

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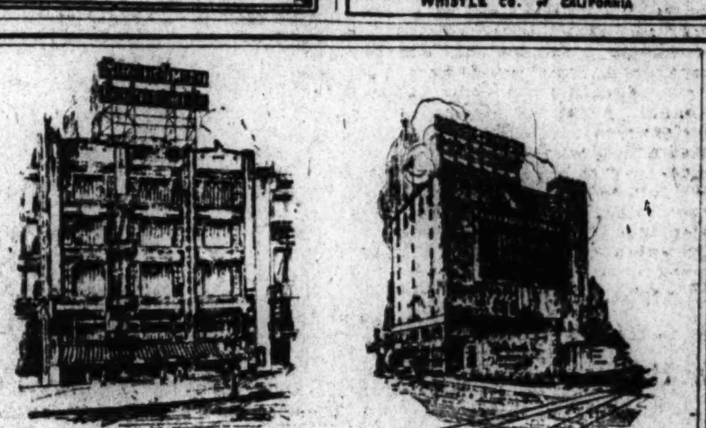

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Iberian Peninsula Gardens as Inspiration for America

Miss Rose Standish Nichols Writes Book Likely to Have Influence Upon Many Landscape Gardeners

Spanish and Portuguese Gardens, by Rose Standish Nichols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $10.

MISS Rose Standish Nichols has rendered an invaluable service for practitioners and lovers of garden design in devoting her excellent book to a subject so unfamiliar and so well deserving to be widely known as "Spanish and Portuguese Gardens." As one of the first of American women to make landscape architecture her profession and a pioneer of her sex in making a specialty of garden design, her love and enthusiasm for the subject makes her peculiarly competent for the work. Her sympathetic understanding is attested by her quick recognition of the quality that distinguishes the architects of Spain, as well as Spanish practitioners of garden design: a certain independence, and even wilfulness, that does not scruple to depart from traditions and conventions in ways often displeasing to purists but as frequently achieving fruition in a welcome richness and freedom of motive.

Miss Nichols' work should meet with an exceptional value for a public for which over wide parts of the United States both tradition and climate have made Spanish motives in architecture peculiarly acceptable, and for which the light that here reveals the beauty and charm of Iberian gardens and the worth of the art that shapes them must make this book an exceptional addition to the literature of that phase of landscape architecture which treats of garden design.

The richness of the illustrations that so abundantly embellish this book amply justifies the enthusiasm of the author for her subject. These half-tone plates are enchantingly beautiful. Many are from photographs made by Miss Nichols, or under her direction, and a large number came from authoritative sources. One of the foremost of these is the distinguished Catalan painter, Santiago Rusiñol, who in his art has made a specialty of gardens. Reproductions from his paintings fill several volumes. "His preference is for the gardens of the past, and he has described them not only with his brush, but in words that have deep significance."

"A Country-place in Verse"

"A garden," he explains, "is a country-place in verse, and the verse is decreasing on every side." Again the artist writes of his travels through all the provinces: "Like poor oases on the plains of Spain, you will meet the gardens which I have gleaned before they disappeared."

Miss Nichols met in Madrid the distinguished landscape architect, Don Javier de Winthuysen. She wishes he could come to lecture to students in the United States, not only about the great historical gardens of Spain, [illegible] come.

Suitable for California

"The greatest revelation of all to me," says the author, "where unexpected thrills of pleasure came in almost too rapid succession, was the mellow charm of the eighteenth century villas. This style of architecture is admirably adapted to our needs, especially in a mild climate like that of Georgia or California, but it could also be used with very slight modifications in the more northern parts of the United States. The main lines of the buildings are simple, the construction is solid, and the detail is treated with a freedom and an originality that produce an effect of comfort combined with gayety. The same delightful sentiment and a sort of bland appreciation of the good things of life prevailed in the gardens of this period, and have lasted, in spite of wars and economic vicissitudes, up to the present day."

We learn that both in Spain and Portugal new gardens and houses are springing up as if by magic. "They may be smaller than their earlier prototypes, but they are not less gay and charmingly unselfconscious."

A statement of distinctive garden features is alluring: Broad-leaved evergreens grown in great variety. Box-edging. Oranges and lemons, covered with fruit and flowers, despite a background of snow-capped mountain peaks. "Flower beds, therefore, are outlined with box, accented with oleanders, laurels or tall slender cypresses. Enclosures are often formed by well clipped evergreen hedges or by massive walls. Water is a vital necessity and always appears in abundance. Large reservoirs, resembling our swimming pools, are very common. Rivulets run in stone gutters along the surface of the ground and fountains throw up sprays of water to moisten the air. Steps, balustrades and pavilions are among the interesting architectural features. . . . There is everywhere an absence of sharp corners. The stone work soon becomes weather worn. Lichens spread over the vases and statuary. Soft greens and grays dominate the color scheme, relieved by a touch of flamingo-red pomegranate blossoms or golden-yellow mimosa."

The time to see most of these gardens at their best is in April or May or the early autumn. "Majorca, Valencia, Andalusia and Portugal are also very beautiful in February or March, when the almond and the peach trees have come into bloom."

Inspiration From Many Countries

The sources to which this Iberian gardening art may be traced are almost innumerable. "Each section of the country has developed a style of its own, but all are founded on certain traditions that they have in common, inherited chiefly from the Visigoths and the Moors. Like Spanish art, the gardens went through phases that might be classified as Hispano-Moorish, Christian Moorish or Mudéjar (transition style), French, Italian and typically Spanish Renaissance, always strongly colored by the local atmosphere."

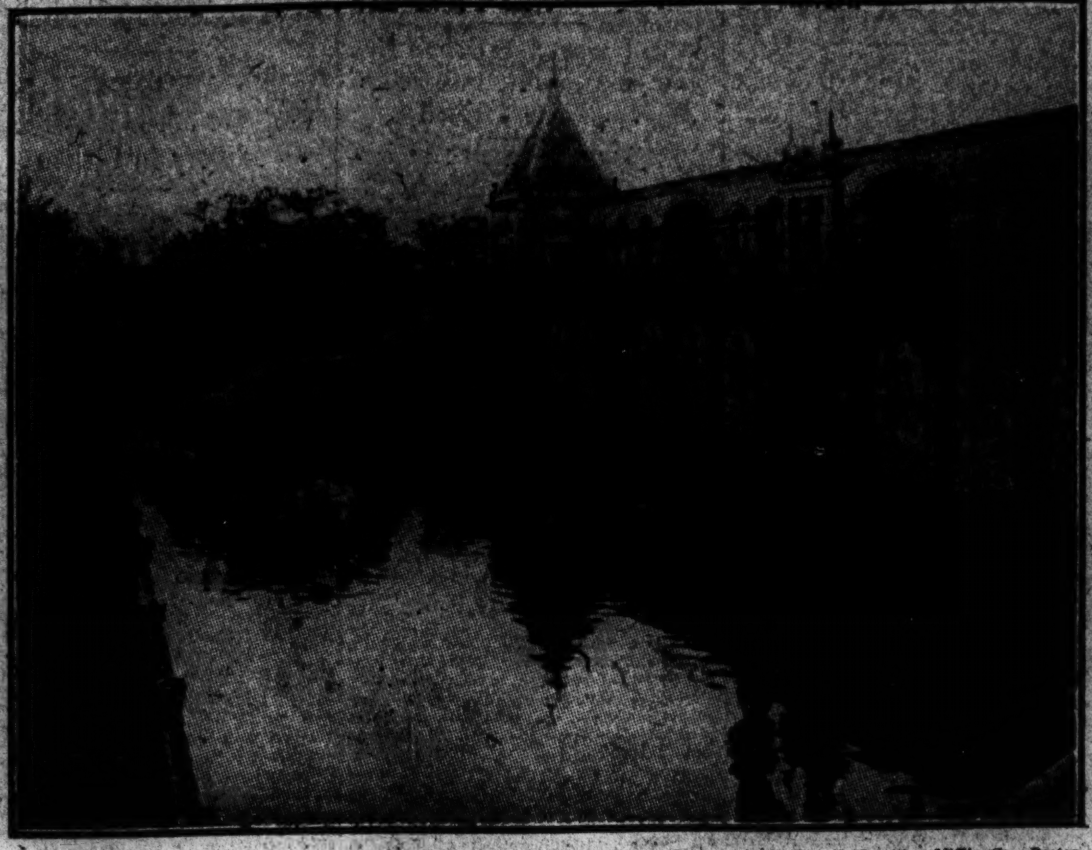
As to the traits that impart a strongly distinctive individuality to the art we are told: "Modern Spanish gardens are essentially idiomatic. They are almost invariably in harmony with local conditions and expressive of the owner's individual preferences, and this gives them the charm of a free and complete gesture, unlike the timid, halting, self-conscious impression produced by any form of art that is merely an attempt to copy literally past achievements."

Portuguese Spontaneity

The art in Portugal is practiced also with marked individuality and freedom. Miss Nichols found this attested most remarkably in the Quinta de Fronteira, near Lisbon: "The beauty and novelty of the scene that rose before my eyes almost took my breath away. It had a character all its own, and recalled nothing that I had seen in the course of my travels over Spain, Italy or France. Every idea, whatever its source, had been freely translated into a style that was essentially Portuguese. The whole effect was delightfully gay and spontaneous, showing a knowledge of the past, but no subservience to tradition." Again writing of this garden, the author declares that "slight irregularities, though they may come by chance, produce an effect of spontaneity that is more pleasing than the extreme orderliness and precision carried to such perfection in France. Formality destroys intimacy, and this garden, in spite of its size, goes straight to one's heart." In these words reside the essence of the gardening art as it has become peculiarly itself under Iberian environments. As such they deserve acceptance as a precept.

Constantly this book, both in text and illustration, transports the reader to Mexico—particularly to the enchanting Borda Garden at Cuernavaca, set in one of the world's noblest landscapes. Pictures of the closed suburban gardens at Tacubaya and San Angel haunt the memory: the pure scent of violet borders, cascades of roses tumbling exuberantly over the high walls in rivalry with richly streaming madreselva (woodland mother, as they call the honeysuckle). One thinks of the time when the teachings of this book will be taken to heart, as they surely must wherever under artist guidance the waste places are brought to bloom anywhere between New England and Puget's Sound to Panama.

In Grayish-Pink Marble and Blue Tile



Reproduced from "Spanish and Portuguese Gardens," Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston
TERRACE AND POOL, QUINTA DE FRONTEIRA

Hedges Accented With Clipped Evergreens

Reproduced from "Spanish and Portuguese Gardens," Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston
THE END OF A VISTA, EL LABERINTO

ASSEMBLING PLANT OF FORDS IS MOVED

Transferred to River Rouge for Efficiency Reasons

DETROIT, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—The interests of efficiency have necessitated transfer of the motor assembly process, one of the most picturesque processes in the manufacture of the Ford automobile, from the Highland Park plant, where thousands have viewed it every year, to the newly-completed motor assembly plant at River Rouge. The new building, a one-story structure with 525,400 square feet of floor space, has a capacity of 9000 completed motors every 16-hour working day.

Removal of the motor assembly to the River Rouge permits the motor blocks to be machined and transformed into finished motors literally before the metal from which they are poured in the adjacent foundry has cooled. Closer relationship in this phase of the production cycle enables manufacture to proceed more continuously. The blocks move without interruption from the foundry through the great machine shops and the assembly line, emerging ready to run.

Since the assembly line system, then revolutionary, was put into effect in Highland Park in 1911, nearly 11,000,000 model T motors have been assembled there and distributed to all parts of the world. Additional lines were installed as the need arose, the present number being four. They were capable of producing 8000 motors a day, the record for a two-shift 16-hour day being 8301.

GERMANY PLANS A SECOND ESSEN

Center of Industry Rising at Velten, 15 Miles From Berlin

BERLIN, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—Some 25 kilometers to the northwest of Berlin lies the little township of Velten, noted for its potteries, stove and tile manufacture. For several years past the idea of making Velten a center of industry has been gradually developing, and has now taken firm shape.

The physical conditions for an industrial town of great dimensions are very favorable: there is an ample railway service between Velten and Berlin, Hanover, Hamburg, and the North Sea and between Velten and Stettin, Stralsund and the Baltic; a canal connects Velten with the broad waterway between Berlin and Stettin, and a second canal, traversing the whole of the industrial district, is in process of making; finally, the outskirts of Velten are largely populated by farmers and market gardeners which is an important factor for the supply of food.

It is intended to systematically construct a manufacturing town of 400,000 inhabitants, or thereabouts, upon a tract of land of 16,000 acres, 6000 of which are owned by the municipality of Velten. The scheme includes the building of houses for all classes of the community, workmen's settlements, allotments, and so on.

It is proposed to represent over 60 types of industry, and negotiations are pending with Krupp, Thyssen and other great industrialists. It is considered very probable that the steel and rolling mills of the A. E. G. (General Electric Company) at Hennigsdorf, a short distance away, will amalgamate with Velten. The Hennigsdorf plant at the present time employs from 10,000 to 12,000 Berlin workmen.

The municipality of Velten has thus far done very well by the selling of land to the industrialists, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the making of streets and the erecting of sanitary and comfortable dwellings for the various settlements. The 800 workmen engaged upon the construction of the new canal will be increased to 3000 in the spring. The making of the new city, already begun and well under way, will furnish work to many thousands, and, carried on with characteristic German energy, it is hoped that the understanding will be completed within a few years.

A loan of 10,000,000 marks, on easy terms, has been profered by the Osthavelland municipality for the enterprise; the Reich and the Prussian State are participating at present to about half that amount, and other sums from various quarters are counted upon with certainty.

FOREIGN TRADE TOUR PLANNED

Business Men Are to Leave Houston Feb. 23, for Southern Cruise

HOUSTON, Tex., Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence) — A 7200-mile cruise in southern waters will be begun at the Port of Houston Feb. 23, when citizens of Houston and of numerous other cities throughout the west and southwest embark on the LaFayette of the French line for the annual foreign trade tour, conducted under the auspices of the foreign trade department of the Houston Chamber of Commerce.

The passenger list is expected to exceed 300. Detroit, Chicago, Denver, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Fort Worth, St. Louis, Kansas City, are among the cities to be represented.

The itinerary will include Mobile, Ala.; Miami, Fla.; Nassau, Bermuda; Port au Prince, Haiti; San Juan, Porto Rico; Port De France, Martinique; La Guero, Venezuela; Williamstedt, Curaçao; Cartagena, Colon, Belize, Havana and ports in Central America. The trip will consume 28 days. The passengers will combine business with pleasure, dividing their time between sight seeing and cultivating business relations with the people they visit in the various foreign centers.

The LaFayette was the first big passenger ship to navigate the new Houston ship channel. It entered and left the harbor with ease, resulted in the French line's making Houston a regular port of call. The LaSalle, sister ship of the LaFayette, took the Houston advertising club delegations to the London convention last summer, and other French liners are on regular schedules between Houston and French ports.

SUNSET STORIES

Two Little Brownies

DOROTHY and Helen were walking slowly home from school, talking of a story that Teacher had read to them.

"Of course," said Dorothy, "we know there aren't really any Brownies. There really are no little live Brownies that come at night, when everybody is asleep, and help around the house."

"No," said Helen, slowly, "there really aren't any live Brownies, but I sort of wish there were, don't you, Dot?"

"Why?" asked Dorothy.

"Wouldn't it be fun if there were!" said Helen, eagerly. "Wouldn't it be great, Dot, if some little Brownies would come tonight, when we're all asleep, and wash up all the supper dishes, so that Mother wouldn't have to do them in the morning?"

"Wouldn't it!" said Dorothy; "but they won't, you know," she added sadly, "because there aren't any!"

"Dorothy Brown!" exclaimed Helen, excitedly, "I know how there can be Brownies!"

"How?" said little Dot, eagerly.

"Why, we can be!" said Helen. "Why can't we do Mother's dishes for her after everybody has gone to bed?"

"Let's do it, Helen!" cried Dorothy, "and make Mother guess!"

"We will," said Helen, very decidedly. "I should think we might be as helpful as Brownies!"

And that is how it happened that, long after everybody had gone to bed in the Brown house, Mother was awakened by some unusual sounds in the room below. She listened attentively for a moment or so, and then she said, softly, as she touched him on the shoulder:

"Father, wake up! I'm sure I hear somebody in the kitchen."

Father woke with a start, and listened. Then he said:

"I think you're right, Mother! I'll go and see about it."

Putting on his bathrobe and slippers, he went softly downstairs, saying to himself, as he neared the kitchen door:

"I certainly hear voices. There's more than one of them!"

And that's how it happened that, just as they had wiped the last dish, the hall door opened, and there stood Father.

"Well, upon my word!" he said, "what's all this?"

"We're Brownies, Father," said Dorothy, "only you mustn't tell Mother. We want to surprise her, don't we, Helen?"

"Yes," said Helen, "we're Brownies, Father, that come at night when everybody is asleep to help around the house. Now Mother won't have to do the dishes in the morning!"

"Well," said Father with a smile, "you'll certainly surprise Mother all right! And now that the work is done, off to bed again, youngsters!"

"Do we have to go to bed again?" asked Helen. "Isn't it most time to get up, Father? We're all ready for school. Can't we stay up?"

"Certainly not!" said Mr. Brown, decidedly. "Why, even the cocks haven't started to crow yet! Off with you to bed! You'll have a surprised mother all right in the morning!"

And that's how it happened that next morning, as they sat at breakfast, Mrs. Brown said, as she looked at her little daughters:

"Whose helpful hands, I wonder, washed my supper dishes in the night, and made it so easy and pleasant for me to get the breakfast this morning? Can it be that there are Brownies, after all!"

"We were the Brownies, Mother!" said little Dot, "were you surprised?"

ENGLAND MAKES SOVIET COINS

MOSCOW, Feb. 11—Ten million dollars' worth of silver coins made in England for the Soviet Government have been placed in circulation. Orders were given at the same time to the state mint at Leningrad for a supply of gold chervonetz, which heretofore had been issued only in paper.

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HARVARD READY FOR YALE GAME

Victory Tomorrow Night May Mean "Big Three" Title for Crimson

HARVARD-YALE-PRINCETON HOCKEY STANDING

	W.	L.	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Harvard	2	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yale	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Princeton	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

With two games won in the "Big Three" hockey championship Harvard University will attempt to eliminate Yale University tomorrow night at the Boston Arena. Yale has triumphed over Princeton University but lost to the Crimson skaters 3 to 2 in overtime and another defeat from Harvard will end the Blue's hopes.

Princeton is practically out of the running leaving a probable settlement of the title to tomorrow night's contest. Should Yale win, it will create a tie with Harvard since the Crimson now leads the standing with 2 won and 0 lost against Yale in second with 1 win and 1 defeat. If the Crimson wins tomorrow night it will need only another victory over Princeton for the honors.

In defeating Yale once already this year Harvard won its thirty-third game from the Blue since 1900. In winning two games for the title last year Yale brought its list of victories over the Crimson to 12. Harvard has bettered the Blue 19 years against 5 for Yale.

The Eli team this year is having an unfortunate turn of affairs and it can rightly assert that with full practice facilities the Blue might have been a stronger sextet. Adverse weather has prevented outdoor practice this week and the showing of the Yale team against Boston University Wednesday night indicated a decided lack of practice. Harvard has had its necessary practice, and with the past showing of its team should triumph tomorrow night.

The Crimson lineup will undoubtedly be the same as that which faced Yale in their earlier meeting this year. Clark Hodder '25 in center, Capt. E. M. Beals '25 and W. M. Austin '25 on the wings will compose a speedy attacking line, while the outerdefense is amply provided with power in P. W. Chase '25 and L. O. Pratt '26, with Thayer Cummings '26 the logical choice for goal. Yale will probably start H. C. Scott '25 and H. F. Turnbull '25S on the wings, Samuel Ferguson Jr. '27 in center and F. A. Potts '26 and T. D. Sargent '25 will play the outerdefense with Capt. G. A. Jenkins '25 in goal.

Women Champions to Defend Titles

Two Well-Known Stars Will Compete in Swimming Contests Tonight

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 13—Two more women's A. A. U. swimming championship events are scheduled to be settled here tonight and in each event the present champion will defend. Miss Helen Wainwright of the Women's Swimming Association of New York will defend her 500-yard freestyle title and if she wins it will give her her third championship title. Miss Agnes Geraghty, also of the W. S. A. of New York, will defend her 220-yard breaststroke title, which is the other national event on this evening's card.

Two championships were decided last night, the 100-yard freestyle and the 400-yard relay. Miss Ethel Lackie of the Illinois A. C., captured the 100-yard crown in a thrilling battle in which she outsprinted Miss Wainwright and Miss Eleanor Garratti of California, who had defeated Miss Lackie in two previous title events, and also led Miss Gertrude Ederle, world's record holder at many distances.

Miss Lackie had been defeated by Miss Garratti in the 50-yard race after swimming a dead heat. Then she had lost the 220-yard title to Miss Wainwright, when the latter made a phenomenal last-second spurt. Today, however, the Chicago girl was invincible. She defeated Miss Wainwright, the 1924 champion, in her heat and went on to a brilliant victory in the final.

It was neither Miss Wainwright nor Miss Garratti, who offered Miss Lackie her greatest opposition in the 100-yard test, but Miss Ederle. Miss Lackie had the stronger finish, however, and she won by a margin of inches from the record holder in 1m. 6s.

Representatives of the New York Women's Swimming Association gave a brilliant exhibition in the 400-yard national relay championship event, taking first and second places with their first and second teams, respectively. The same quartet which won the title last year competed as the first team yesterday and romped off with the championship again. The team was made up of the Misses Ederle, Aileen Riggin, Adelaide Lambert and Wainwright. Miss Ederle was timed in 1m. 5 4-5s. for her 100-yard portion of the race. The summary:

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by Miss Ethel Lackie, Illinois A. C.; Miss Gertrude Ederle, New York, second; Miss Helen Wainwright, New York, third; Miss Eleanor Garratti, San Rafael, Calif., fourth; Miss Hatch, Los Angeles, fifth. Time—1m. 6s.

400-Yard Relay—Won by New York Women's Swimming Association, first team (Miss Gertrude Ederle, Miss Aileen Riggin, Miss Adelaide Lambert, Miss Helen Wainwright); New York Women's Swimming Association, second team (Miss Ethel McGary, Miss Helen Meany, Miss Virginia Whitenack, Miss Doris O'Mara), second; Detroit Yacht Club (Miss Dorothy Cotter, Miss Doris Dunham, Miss Janet Cotton, Miss Virginia Jones), third; Tampa (Miss Sue Booth, Miss Kent McCord, Miss Sarah McCord, Miss Catherine Allen), fourth. Time—4m. 34s.

WOMEN TO HAVE GOLF TOURNAMENT IN JUNE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 — Women members of every golf club in the United States and Canada are eligible for a special national green section tournament, under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, to be held some time in June, it was announced yesterday. It is probable that an entire week will be set aside for the competition, the same rules to govern as in a similar event for the men. The proceeds will go into the green section endowment fund.

The competition will consist of an 18-hole match play round against the women's par of the course, the net handicap being based on seven-eighths of the regular stated handicap, the best score against par being declared the women's national winner. A woman player may compete in this tournament on another course, but she must play on her home club handicap against the women's par of the course played upon, and the score returned to the course official. [illegible] A handsome silver cup will be awarded the player winning the [illegible]

Skelton Lowers Own Breaststroke Record

Cleveland, O., Feb. 13

ROBERT SKELTON, Chicago, world's breaststroke champion, established a new world's record for 220 yards, here last night when he defeated Don Molitor, star Cleveland swimmer, in 2m. 46⅘s. at the Cleveland Athletic Club international swimming meet. The time takes 3 3-5s. off the former mark held by himself.

TRACK OUTLOOK AT WASHINGTON

New Squad Has a Herculean Task to Equal Record of Last Year's Runners

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Washington University's track squad is rapidly getting into condition for the Missouri Valley Conference campaign. The Red and Green athletes face a herculean task to equal the performance of the 1924 runners. Last year's track representatives from the St. Louis institution not only won all their dual meets, which included engagements with University of Missouri and Vanderbilt University, but also finished second in the Conference meet, the highest rating a Washington track team ever claimed.

Despite the return of several good athletes of last year's strong team, Washington is much weaker. With the graduation of R. A. Blanchard, J. A. Bier, Orville Mitchell and Lloyd Anderwert and S. E. Capps, the Red and Green lost its surest men, among whom were holders of Conference records. The newcomers now available from the sophomore ranks are promising, but not good enough to offset these losses.

However, Washington's new track coach, T. C. Hennings, a former Cornell University star, thinks his men have great possibilities which hard training and experince will develop. His athletes have been training regularly and most of them are in fine condition now.

Only six letter-men remain to form the nucleus of the new team. Of these Capt. F. H. Hageman '26, who consistently high jumps better than six feet, is the surest point winner. H. E. Threlkeld '27 will do the hurdling, specializing in the low variety. A. J. Willman '27, who did some sterling running in the 440 and 880 last year, is again available. J. C. Carroll '26, in the 440 and high hurdles, D. T. Savignac '26 and Merrill Schwartz '25, in the mile and two mile, are the other letter men in uniform.

The best dash men among the newcomers are C. B. Stoffregen '28, H. W. Hart '27 and A. H. Scherer '28. Stoffregen is the best dash prospect on the squad. H. D. Merton '28 and Theodore Hukreide '28 have been showing steady improvement in the 880, and the best prospects for the mile race, in addition to the Savignac and Schwartz, are Riley Rankin '26, R. L. Kreyling '27 and J. D. Eastman '27. Henry Rosenberg '28 may develop into a 440 runner, but he still lacks experience.

R. B. McDonald '26 will have to bear the burden of the pole vaulting. McDonald was on the squad last year. He has good form and is expected to develop.

Washington's hopes in the weight events are P. K. Weil '25 and T. J. Wohlschlager '28. Weil puts the shot and throws the discus for Washington. He should show a great improvement over last year's work. Wohlschlager, a sophomore, was one of the stars of the freshmen and is expected to score frequently for Washington, particularly in the discus, at which he excells. The schedule:

Feb. 28—Illinois relays.
March 7—Missouri Valley indoor meet at Kansas City.
April 16—Kansas relays; 25—Drake relays.
May 2—Knox College at St. Louis; 9—University of Missouri at St. Louis; 16—Vanderbilt University at Nashville; 28—Missouri Valley Conference outdoor meet at Norman, Okla.

PLAY RESUMES IN RACQUETS TOMORROW

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13—Play in the annual Gold Racquet tournament will not be resumed until tomorrow when the contestants will be decided for the finals which will be played Sunday.

As a result of yesterday's matches, the opening day of play, C. C. Pell, national champion, and S. G. Mortimer, Pell's partner as national doubles champion, are the leading favorites to enter the finals, the former defeating ay Gould of Philadelphia, 15—11, 18—14, 15—7, and the latter defeating Hewitt Morgan 15—11, 15—10, 15—7. Both matches were interesting although Mortimer's was the more closely contested. There were an exceptionally large number of defaults in the morning matches. The summary:

Gold Racquet Tournament — First Round—Hewitt Morgan defeated William Post by default; E. N. Edwards defeated C. O. Williams by default; C. C. Pell defeated Jay Gould 15—10, 18—14, 15—7; C. J. Coulter defeated G. B. St. George 15—1, 15—1, 15—3.

Second Round—S. G. Mortimer defeated Hewitt Morgan 15—11, 15—10, 15—7.

NATALIE AND SEABACK DIVIDE

Two games were divided here yesterday by Pasquale Natalie of Baltimore, Md., and C. E. Seaback of Boston, in the National Championship Pocket-Billiard League. Natalie captured the afternoon contest, 100 to 75 in 33 innings, and Seaback won the evening encounter, 100 to 79 in 18 frames. High runs were Natalie 31 and Seaback 19 in the afternoon, and Seaback 28 to Natalie's 19 for the evening.

PECKINPAUGH SIGNS

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13—R. T. Peckinpaugh, Washington American League Baseball Club's shortstop, is the latest Senator to leave the hold-out ranks. C. C. Griffith, president, announced today that his signed contract had been received. The terms agreed upon were not made public.

BROOKLYN SIGNS TWO

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—J. F. Fournier, first baseman, and C. P. Hargraves, catcher, have signed their 1925 contracts with the Brooklyn National League Baseball Club, according to word received here today from C. H. Ebbetts, president of the club, who is now at the Superbas' training camp in Clearwater, Fla. Fournier signed a two-year contract.

FOHL TO ARRIVE MONDAY

L. A. Fohl, manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club, is to arrive in Boston next Monday, according to reports from Red Sox headquarters. He will be tendered a luncheon at the Parker House Tuesday, where he is expected to outline his plans for the coming season.

WILLAMETTE IS DEFEATED

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 13 (Special)—State College of Washington defeated Willamette University last night, 31 to 21, in a Pacific Northwest Conference basketball game. Willamette was defeated earlier in the week by the University of Idaho quintet, 35 to 21.

Copulos Plays 12 Contests on Road

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD LEAGUE STANDING

Player	W	L	HR	BG	PC
G. L. Copulos	34	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	.739
R. L. Cannefax	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.714
T. S. Denton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.680
J. M. Layton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.605
J. E. Hall	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.583
Otto Reiselt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.568
C. L. Jackson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.559
A. H. Kieckhefer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.533
A. J. Thurnblad	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.340
E. W. Lookabaugh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.325
C. R. Ellis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.313
Harry Wakefield	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.266

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—If G. L. Copulos of Detroit can keep up the pace he set last week against C. R. Ellis of Pittsburgh, he may retain leadership of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League next week. He climbed back into first place when R. L. Cannefax of New York, the champion, dropped a pair of tilts last night to Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia.

With a record of 34 games won and 12 lost against 30 won and 12 lost for Cannefax, the Detroit entry takes to the road next week in a 12-game invasion against rivals in Chicago and Milwaukee. Three of the first place contenders, T. S. Denton of Kansas City and J. M. Layton of Minneapolis, former champion, also face invasions of rival strongholds.

Copulos opens in Chicago on Monday and Tuesday against A. K. Hall, who has been playing brilliantly, winning seven of his last eight contests. On Wednesday and Thursday the Detroit entry visits A. J. Thurnblad at Milwaukee, and returns to Chicago for the last two days of the week to tackle A. H. Kieckhefer, former champion. Kieckhefer also is doing well, winning six of eight recent matches, and Copulos cannot be sure of winning half of his engagements for the week.

An interesting schedule faces Layton. He starts at Detroit against C. L. Jackson, visits C. R. Ellis at Pittsburgh and concludes with Harry Wakefield at Cleveland. He receives Wakefield today and tomorrow at Minneapolis. Layton has won 23 and lost 17, taking fourth place, but needs a few more victories before he can bother the leaders.

Denton goes east in what looks like a formidable tour. He tackles E. W. Lookabaugh at Boston on Monday and Tuesday, visits Otto Reiselt at Philadelphia on Wednesday and Thursday, and then engages Cannefax at New York. If moderately successful in this invasion, Denton will tighten the three-cornered scramble for first place. In the first round, however, he lost almost as many games as he won. His great strength always has been on his home table, and this season has proven no exception.

Since taking over the Pittsburgh post Ellis has won nine games and lost 11 games for an average of .450. William Greenwood, whose place he took, left a record of 11 won and 33 lost, for a percentage of .250. The performance of Ellis, made against some of the best players in the league, shows that the caliber of play has been raised by the change and indicates a closer race from now on.

ILLINOIS TIGHTENS HOLD ON THE LEAD

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 13 (Special)—University of Illinois tightened its hold on first place in the "Big Ten" basketball race here last night by defeating Northwestern University, 30 to 20.

The attack of the visitors was featured by only three baskets made from the center of the floor by R. C. Baker '27, star Purple forward. Besides his field goals he collected five free throws for a total of 11 points. He led him teammates time and again into the tight defense of the Illini, but could not score near the basket. Both teams used the five-man defense.

Soon after the second session got under way, Illinois broke the half-way score of 12 to 9 and took a big lead, which was never in danger. T. P. Karnes '25 with a total of 10 points, and L. M. Haines '26 with 6 points, starred for the home team. Both men did some excellent guarding on the defense as well. The summary:

ILLINOIS — NORTHWESTERN
Daugherity, Weeks, lf — rg, Mathews, Owen
Martin, Lipke, rf — lg, Christman
Karnes, c — c, Greaves, Kirshaw, Hathaway
Hollopeter, Reynouds, Kassel, lg — rf, Baker
Haines, Seaton, rg — lf, White, Karstens

Score—University of Illinois 30, Northwestern University 20. Goals from floor—Lipke, 3, Daugherity 2, Karnes 2, Haines 2, Reynolds, Martin, for Illinois; Baker 3, Kershaw, Christman, for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Karnes 6, Haines 2, for Illinois; Baker 5, Kirshaw 2, White, Hathaway, Owen, for Northwestern. Referee—N. E. Kearns. Umpire—J. J. Maloney. Time—Two 20m. periods.

COACH SPELLMAN RESIGNS

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 13 (Special)—Bart Spellman, line coach of the University of Oregon football team for the past seven years, yesterday resigned the position. Inability to leave his business in Seattle was given as the reason. Spellman was a member of the Oregon football team that in 1916 defeated University of Pennsylvania, 14 to 0, at Pasadena. He was regarded as one of the best linemen in the country, and his coaching was largely responsible for Oregon's excellent defense. Base Williams, for the past three years coach of the freshman football squad, is expected to be appointed in Spellman's place. Williams is also a former Oregon star lineman and has turned out several good first-year teams.

JOSS SUCCEEDS BINGHAM

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13—J. H. Joss '26 of Indianapolis, Ind., was yesterday elected captain of the Yale University football team to succeed J. S. Bingham '26S who resigned after being dropped from the University for failure in his mid-year examinations. Joss prepared at the Taft School, Watertown, Conn. He is 22 years old, 6 ft. 3½ in. in height and weighs 195 pounds. He had played tackle on the Yale 'varsity elevens for the past two years.

KIECKHEFER WINS SERIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13—By winning both games here yesterday, A. H. Kieckhefer of this city, captured the series 3 to 1 from C. R. Ellis of Pittsburgh, in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. Kieckhefer went out 50 to 31 and 50 to 27, taking 45 innings for each game. Two high runs of 6 were scored by the winner, the loser making a pair of 5s.

McGILL BEATS DARTMOUTH

MONTREAL, Feb. 13—McGill University's senior hockey team defeated Dartmouth College last night, 2 to 1. The visitors outskated and outstick handled the McGill players throughout, but failed to tally when right on top of Cameron, who represented Canada on the 1924 Olympic hockey team, which won the world's amateur hockey championship.

SKI CONTESTS OPEN

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Feb. 13—The Central European ski championship contests began yesterday at Johannisbad. Germany, France, Italy, Jugoslavia, Austria, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia had participants in the 25-mile event. Douth of Czechoslovakia finished first. He was followed in order by six other Czechs. Sciola, an Italian, came in eighth.

GREENLEAF TO REST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13 (Special)—E. R. Greenleaf, world's pocket billiard champion, was unable to play his scheduled league matches with Erwin Rudolph of Chicago here yesterday. He will take a short rest at Atlantic City.

PROGRESS MADE IN BADMINTON

Eight Left in the Men's Singles and 16 Ladies Remain Undefeated

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 13 (Special)—Great progress was made yesterday in the ladies' and men's singles in the annual Canadian badminton championship tournament, and as a result of the first day's play, which included matches in the morning, afternoon and evening, the men's event was reduced to eight survivors, while only 16 ladies have been undefeated.

The early rounds produced no surprises, although there were a number of close and sternly-contested matches, but in the third round of the men's singles there were two outstanding upsets. Dr. H. T. Douglas of this city, the defending champion, was eliminated by D. McKean of St. John, N. B., the winner showing a decided superiority over the champion and winning in straight sets, 15—7, 18—7.

The other reversal was produced when W. M. Stewart, also of this city, and runner-up in last year's championship, was defeated by C. W. Aikman of Montreal, after a three-set match. Stewart won the first, 14—18, and his opponent took the second, 18—15, and the third the local player showed the effects of the strain and lost, 15—9. This was one of the most keenly-contested engagements of the day. Captain Chambers of London, who lost to J. Underhill of Vancouver, in the third round, showed the effects of his match in the preceding round against J. Purcell of Guelph, which went three sets, all after extra games. The summary:

CANADIAN BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIP MEN'S SINGLES

First Round

W. Neilson, Montreal, defeated W. James, Port Hope, 15—1, 15—11.
D. McKean, St. John, defeated S. G. Bacon, Kingston, 15—2, 15—12.
H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated D. F. Pepler, St. Catharines, 15—3, 15—9.
A. Stewart, Montreal, defeated C. C. Cossit, Brockville, 15—11, 15—10.
A. J. Belliveau, Ottawa, defeated F. C. Betts, London, 15—12, 15—12.
J. H. Elmsley, Kingston, defeated J. W. Yuile, Montreal, 15—9, 15—9.
G. M. Markham, Montreal, defeated M. Vaughan, St. John, 15—5, 15—7.
W. R. Dean, Quebec, defeated H. S. Bogert, Montreal, 15—6, 15—3.
K. R. Eyer, Montreal, defeated Capt. D. Skinner, St. John, by default.
V. L. Eardley-Wilmot, Ottawa, defeated E. Gibault, Quebec, 15—2, 15—2.
F. Hall, Quebec, defeated J. C. Foy, Ottawa, 15—3, 13—18, 15—5.
E. De B. Panet, Kingston, defeated N. L. MacDonnell, Brockville, 15—2, 15—1.
D. Rechnitzer, London, defeated G. A. Drew, Guelph, 18—17, 15—9

Second Round

M. McT. Cowan, Vancouver, defeated W. Ahern, Quebec, 15—4, 15—13.
D. McLaren, Montreal, defeated W. M. Hague, Montreal, 15—11, 16—18, 15—3.
A. E. Harris, Kingston, defeated H. P. Lancaster, St. Catharines, 15—8, 15—5.
E. C. Chambers, London, defeated J. Purcell, Guelph, 18—15, 14—17, 17—12.
J. Underhill, Vancouver, defeated B. B. Seeley, Montreal, 15—3, 15—1.
E. De B. Panet, Kingston, defeated F. Hall, Quebec, 15—12, 15—1.
H. T. Douglas Ottawa, defeated W. Neilson, Montreal, 15—1, 15—1.
D. McKean, St. John, defeated H. F. Wright, Ottawa, 15—8, 1—15, 18—15.
A. Stewart, Montreal, defeated A. J. Belliveau, Ottawa, 3—15, 15—4, 15—7.
G. M. Markham, Montreal, defeated J. H. Elmsley, Kingston, 15—4, 15—6.
W. R. Dean, Quebec, defeated K. R. Ayer, Montreal, 15—10, 14—17, 15—10.
V. L. Eardley-Wilmot, Ottawa, defeated D. Rechnitzer, London, 8—13, 15—3, 15—6.
G. G. Blackstock, Toronto, defeated H. B. Poston, St. John, 15—6, 15—2.
C. W. Aikman, Montreal, defeated J. L. Ibbotson, Montreal, 15—2, 15—6.
W. M. Stewart, Ottawa, defeated H. P. Lafferty, Kingston, 15—11, 15—10.
J. De N. Kennedy, Toronto, defeated F. M. Benson, Montreal, 15—4, 15—13.
M. McT. Cowan defeated J. De N. Kennedy, 15—5, 15—6.
A. E. Harris defeated D. McLaren, 14—7, 13—18, 14—7.
J. Underhill defeated E. C. Chambers, 15—2, 15—1.
D. McKean defeated H. T. Douglas, 15—7, 15—7.
A. Stewart defeated G. M. Markham, 15—6, 13—18, 15—12.
V. L. Eardley-Wilmot defeated W. R. Dean, 9—15, 15—9, 17—16.
G. G. Blackstock defeated E. De B. Panet, 15—5, 15—5.
C. W. Aikman defeated W. M. Stewart, 14—18, 18—15, 15—9.

LADIES' SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. K. G. Archibald, Montreal, defeated Miss K. Ewart, Ottawa, 11—1, 11—5.
Mrs. H. Wrong, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. Forrest, Port Hope, 11—0, 11—3.
Miss M. Brunet, Quebec, defeated Mrs. G. C. Hole, Montreal, 11—2, 11—4.
Mrs. D. L. McLaren, St. John, defeated Miss E. Carruthers, Kingston, 11—7, 7—11, 11—2.
Mrs. E. H. Martin, Toronto, defeated Mrs. A. F. Fleming, Montreal, 11—0, 11—4.
Mrs. R. D. Kerman, St. Catharines, defeated Miss F. Walsh, Montreal, 13—11, 13—12.
Mrs. H. F. Wright, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. F. Hall, Quebec, 11—0, 11—1.
Mrs. C. G. Waller, London, defeated Miss I. Rogers, Kingston, 4—11, 13—11, 11—5.
Miss E. Bauld, Halifax, defeated Mrs. R. B. Malcolm, Montreal, 5—11, 11—7, 11—8.
Mrs. E. F. Coke, Toronto, defeated Miss A. McLeod, St. John, 11—2, 11—1.
Mrs. G. S. MacFarlane, Ottawa, defeated Mrs. H. W. Thorp, Montreal, 11—5, 11—1.
Miss J. Dupre, Quebec, defeated Mrs. R. M. Hall, Quebec, 11—5, 11—3.
Miss P. Rykert, Ottawa, defeated Miss K. Hall, Quebec, 11—6, 11—3.
Miss D. Barrow, Quebec, defeated Miss H. Paget, Ottawa, 11—3, 8—11, 11—3.
Miss M. Sewell, Quebec, defeated Miss M. McMahon, Ottawa, 11—5, 11—5.
Miss V. Walker, Montreal, defeated Miss K. Walsh, Montreal, 11—1, 11—4.
Miss Y. Lafferty, Quebec, defeated Mrs. J. W. Yuile, Montreal, 11—4, 11—2.
Miss D. F. Pepler, St. Catharines, defeated Mrs. J. G. Carley, Montreal, 13—9, 6—11, 11—7.
Miss B. Jack, St. John, defeated Mrs. M. Elmsley, Kingston, by default.
Miss M. Barrow, Quebec, defeated Mrs. Mathewson, Montreal, 11—8, 11—2.
Miss G. Auden, London, defeated Mrs. C. B. Reilly, Ottawa, 11—1, 11—2.
Mrs. W. D. Chambers, Montreal, defeated Miss L. Hamel, Quebec, 11—4, 11—1.
Mrs. A. McMillan, Ottawa, defeated Miss M. McBride, Montreal, 11—7, 11—6.
Miss M. Brock, Toronto, defeated Mrs. F. G. Coy, St. Catharines, 11—1, 11—0.
Mrs. J. J. Walker, Montreal, defeated Mrs. T. F. Ahearn, Ottawa, 11—7, 11—5.
Mrs. K. Stuart, Quebec, defeated Mrs. M. Wilton, Montreal, 11—8, 11—7.
Mrs. W. E. C. Irwin, Montreal, defeated Mrs. J. A. Stewart, Montreal, 11—6, 11—1.
Mrs. C. A. Boone, Toronto, defeated Mrs. Jamieson, Montreal, 11—2, 11—1.
Mrs. R. H. Irwin, Montreal, defeated Miss D. Morrisey, Montreal, 11—2, 11—1.

Second Round

Mrs. K. G. Archibald, Montreal, defeated Miss E. Ross, Quebec, 11—6, 11—9.
Miss M. Brunet, defeated Mrs. H. Wrong, 11—4, 11—2.
Mrs. E. H. Martin defeated Mrs. D. L. McLaren, 7—11, 11—6, 11—4.
Mrs. H. F. Wright defeated Mrs. R. D. Kerman, 11—1, 11—6.
Miss E. Bauld defeated Mrs. C. G. Waller, 11—9, 8—11, 11—5.
Mrs. E. F. Coker defeated Mrs. G. S. MacFarlane, 11—5, 11—0.
Miss J. Dupre defeated Miss P. Rykert, 13—11, 11—6.
Miss V. Walker defeated Miss Y. Lafferty, 3—11, 13—10, 11—9.
Mrs. R. H. Irwin defeated Miss Sewell, 14—11, 11—7.
Miss Delarge defeated Miss G. S. O'Brien, 11—5, 13—9.
Miss B. Jack defeated Miss D. F. Pepler, 11—5, 11—2.
Miss M. Barrow defeated Miss G. Auden, 14—10, 13—11.
Mrs. W. D. Chambers defeated Mrs. A. McMillan, 11—4, 11—5.
Mrs. K. Stuart defeated Mrs. W. E. C. Irwin, 11—2, 11—7.
Mrs. C. A. Boone defeated Miss D. Barrow, 11—7, 11—2.

Four More Records Awaiting Approval

Paavo Nurmi Sets Three New Marks, While Ritola Breaks Two-Mile Record

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—William Ritola, brilliant Finnish-American distance runner, stands out today more prominently than ever as the one competitor having a chance to stop the victorious march of his fellow countryman, Paavo Nurmi.

Competing in the feature events of the 106th regiment indoor games last night, Ritola, in one of the finest races of his career, smashed Nurmi's two-mile record to bits after the peerless Nurmi himself had sped to three new world's indoor marks in a race at one mile and a quarter.

Both races last night were handicap affairs. Both were triumphant by decisive margins, but Ritola's performance was the more impressive. Setting a very fast pace over the eight-lap flat track, similar to the one on which Nurmi set his two-mile record of 9m. 8s. last Saturday at the Wilco games in Brooklyn, Ritola covered the same distance in the astonishing time of 9m. 3 4-5s.

This mark not only was 4 1-5s. faster than Nurmi's record, but nearly 6s. better than the world's outdoor standard, held by Alfred Shrubb, famous Englishman, and set in 1904. Had timers been stationed at various intermediate points up to two miles, there is little doubt Ritola would have added considerably to his string of records. The Finn led his nearest rival, W. J. Cox, Rochester schoolboy star who had a 75-yard handicap, to the tape by 150 yeads after a remarkable last-lap sprint.

Nurmi was given a great race for half the distance of his event by J. J. Connolly, former Georgetown star, and only other scratch competitor. Connolly, although 50 yards behind at the finish, was himself slightly under the former 1¼ mile record.

Nurmi's new records, bringing his total up to 22 in 16 races, and the former marks, all held by himself, follow:

	New record	Former record
2000 yards	4m. 53⅗s.	5m. ⅘s.
2000 meters	5m. 22⅘s.	5m. 33s.
1¼ miles	5m. 23⅘s.	5m. 30⅗s.

In the remaining events of outstanding interest on the card for the local meet, William Plant, premier American walker, stepped to an easy victory at two miles, overcoming handicaps conceded to several Buffalo competitors, while A. B. Helffrich, Pennsylvania State College, added another middle-distance triumph to his string, defeating Manville Lochnicht of Buffalo, and R. B. Watson of the Illinois A. C. at 500 meters in 1m. 8s., 2 1-5s. behind his record for the distance.

KANSAS WINS CLOSE GAME FROM GRINNELL

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 13 (Special)—In one of the closest games played here this season, University of Kansas defeated Grinnell College here in a Missouri Valley Conference basketball game by a score of 22 to 20. The outcome was in doubt until the final shot.

At the end of the first half the Kansas team led by a margin of 12 to 11. The visitors scored first in the second half. At one time they led by a score of 18 to 14. Harold Schmidt '27, starred for Kansas, dashing all over the court and continually bothering opponents. He made four field goals in addition to playing a strong defensive game.

Kansas scored first to start the battle, but was never able to pull away. With three minutes to play, Grinnell was leading 20 to 18. Wilfred Belgard '26 was fouled. The big guard made the first free throw, but missed the second. Harold Zuber '27, substitute center, tipped the ball in, making the score favor Kansas 21 to 20. A few seconds later, A. T. Ackerman '25, made a field goal from a difficult angle.

KANSAS — GRINNELL
Ackerman, lf — rg, Gelvin
Schmidt, rf — lg, Winter
Peterson, Campbell, Zuber, c — c, Boge
Gordon, Belgard, lg — rf, Moran, Doffing
Wilkins, rg — lf, Chase

Score—University of Kansas 23, Grinnell College 20. Goals from floor—Ackerman 4, Schmidt 4, Wilkins 2, Zuber, for Kansas; Chase 2, Moran 2, Boge 2, Gelvin, Winter, for Grinnell. Goals from foul—Belgard, for Kansas; Gelvin 2, Winter, Boge, for Grinnell. Referee—E. C. Quigley. Time—Two 20m. periods.

NEW ASSOCIATION ASSUMES CONTROL

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13—Control of trapshooting in every state west of Lake Michigan has been assumed by the newly organized Western Amateur Trapshooting Association, said an anouncement issued after a meeting here, last night, of directors of the association representing 24 states.

G. C. Franklinn of Denver is president of the organization, which was formed last November at Coffeyville, Kan., by western amateurs who expressed dissatisfaction with the administration of the American Trapshooters' Association.

"The old plan of taxing shooters for the privilege of shooting at registered targets has been abandoned and the western association will be operated by the sportsmen for the sportsmen," the announcement said.

"The first annual tournament will be staged at Chicago in June and the winner of the western handicap will be given $1000 in cash.

"The formation of a western organization will make it possible for a world's series of trapshooting to be held between the east and the west, and the sport will receive the greatest encouragement in its history."

NEW YORK PLAYERS EN ROUTE

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The New York American League Club announced today that Pitchers S. P. Jones and U. J. Shocker, Catchers W. H. Schang and S. F. O'Neill and Shortstop L. E. Scott had left their homes for Hot Springs, Ark., where they will join G. H. Ruth in preliminary training. Signed contracts were received from Pitcher Jones, Third Baseman J. A. Dugan, Infielder Lewis Malone and Outfielder Benjamin Bedford from the Austin, Tex., club. The club also announced it had added two young pitcvhers to its roster—A. B. Blodgett, a left-hander from the Oneonta team of the New York-Pennsylvania League, and John Gates, a young right-hander, recently of the United States Army.

EXTENSIVE PROGRAM

CLEVELAND, Feb. 13—An extensive program has been mapped out by the Cleveland Chapter of the National Town and Country Club. Plans call for the expenditure of $1,500,000 on an 11-story clubhouse to be erecetd downtown and $500,000 on the construction of a clubhouse and two 18-hole golf courses about 15 miles east of here. The club has set its membership limit at about 4000. In addition to from 300 to 400 rooms, the down-town clubhouse will be provided with a swimming pool and other recreation equipment. The program calls for the country club and golf courses to be ready for operation in 1927.

OXFORD WINS AT LACROSSE

By Special Cable

OXFORD, Eng., Feb. 13—Oxford University's lacrosse team, all but two of whom were students from the New World, defeated Cambridge University here yesterday 10 goals to 4 in their annual intervarsity game. An outstanding player for the winners was W. E. Stevenson, the well-known track runner, who scored a goal.

ASPIRANTS FACE BIG TEST TODAY

Efforts Will Be Made to Complete Fourth Round of Play in Class B

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Today will be devoted to the completion of the fourth round in the National Class B individual squash tennis championship, at the Princeton Club, and several of the most prominent aspirants for the title will be tested to the utmost to remain in the running. This is especially true of the survivors of the Class C championship, S. M. Sperry, Princeton Club, the champion in that class, and E. R. Larigan, Crescent Athletic Club, the runner-up. Sperry will encounter J. C. Tredwell, Class B team leader of the Crescent Athletic Club, and Larigan will have G. B. Woods, the new star of the Harvard Club, as his opponent.

The first big surprise of the championship came in one of the two matches played yesterday. Gerald Henderson, who had been playing No. 1 on the Harvard Club team, was expected to come through at least to the semifinals. But C. W. Fyfe, another Crescent player, suddenly showed his most skillful performance and by keeping the ball low in his round-the-court shots, never gave Henderson a chance at his favorite slams, and beat him by a score of 18—13, 15—12. This match was in the fourth round.

The other match was the result of the refusal of G. A. Brownell of the Harvard Club to accept the default scored on Wednesday by the committee against E. S. Lloyd of the home club. The match did not alter the result, as Brownell emerged a victor by a score of 18—16, 7—15, 15—8. He will meet J. D. Kennedy of the Columbia University Club today.

Tilden Wins at Heights Casino

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—W. T. Tilden 2d, United States champion, is the leading performer in the indoor tennis tournament which began yesterday at Heights Casino. He reached the semifinal round of the singles yesterday, and will also compete in the doubles which starts today, with Neal Sullivan, his newest Philadelphia find, as his partner.

In the first round, Tilden met with slight opposition from W. J. Gallon of the Casino, but his own lack of practice was decidedly apparent, and he won only by a score of 6—1, 6—2. But his next opponent, J. S. McCloy, who had defeated Zenzo Shimizu in his first match, 6—3, 6—1, was made of sterner stuff and the champion was compelled to play harder before he took the match at 6—3, 7—5. Sullivan was pitted against L. B. Dailey Jr., of Orange, and the latter emerged a victor after a hard battle, 6—3, 12—10. But the Orange player was then brought to defeat at the hands of W. M. Washburn, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, after the latter had disposed of E. T. Herndon, former Yale star, 7—5, 6—0. Washburn will meet Tilden in the semifinals tomorrow.

F. T. Hunter only played a singles match, defeating F. C. Anderson of Brooklyn, after being near defeat in straight games, by a score of 2—6, 10—8, 6—1. He will meet Harry Burnie this afternoon, for entry into the semifinals. Burnie advanced by the default of C. S. Garland. In the fourth quarter, Dean Mathey was the survivor, first defeating Horace Orser, national indoor junior champion, by a narrow margin, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4, and then profiting by the default of S. H. Voshell, who first defeated his old opponent, P. L. Kynaston, 6—3, 6—2, and then decided not to continue after winning a set from Mathey, 10—8.

HEIGHTS CASINO MEN'S INVITATION INDOOR TENNIS SINGLES

First Round

W. T. Tilden 2d defeated W. J. Gallon, 6—1, 6—2.
J. S. McCloy defeated Zenzo Shimizu, 6—3, 6—1.
W. M. Washburn defeated E. T. Herndon, 7—5, 6—0.
L. B. Dailey Jr. defeated Neal Sullivan, 6—3, 12—10.
F. T. Hunter defeated F. C. Anderson, 2—6, 10—8, 6—1.
Harry Brunie defeated C. S. Garland by default.
S. H. Voshell defeated P. L. Kynaston, 6—3, 6—3.
Dean Mathey defeated Horace Orser, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Second Round

W. T. Tilden 2d defeated J. S. McCloy, 6—3, 7—5.
W. M. Washburn defeated L. B. Dailey, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2.
Dean Mathey defeated S. H. Voshell, 8—10, default.

DIXON VS. BAKER

W. P. Dixon '25 of Harvard University will meet M. P. Baker '22 in the finals next week for individual championship of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, as the result of his victory yesterday over C. C. Peabody, Tennis and Racquet Club, state champion in 1920, 1922 and 1923, by the score of 15—9, 18—15, 17—14. Dixon, playing-through champion, won the first two games with comparative ease. Peabody was leading, 14 to 11, in the last game, but the Harvard player rallied and won the game, 17—14. This was the fifth meeting between these two players, each having won twice before. Baker, in the other semifinal, defeated R. A. Powers '11, of the Boston Athletic Association, 12—15, 15—11, 10—15, 15—11, 15—13.

GOLF AND HIKES FEATURE

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Feb. 13—Mountain hikes in the morning and golf in the afternoon is the conditioning system of the Major League baseball colony, doing preliminary work here prior to reporting to the various training camps throughout the south. G. H. Ruth of the New York Yankees, E. S. Rice, Leon Goslin, J. I. Judge and W. H. Reuther, all of the Washington Senators, and U. C. Faber of the Chicago White Sox are the most prominent names listed among those here. Additional Yankees and Indians are to report within the next few days, and a more strenuous form of training will be instituted.

MISS HOLLINS LEADS

DELMONTE, Calif., Feb. 13—Miss Marion Hollins, defending her title in the annual Pebble Beach championship golf tournament here yesterday, turned in a card of 83 in the qualifying round. Miss Louise Fordyce of Youngstown, O., was next with an 84. Miss Fordyce made the first nine holes in 39, but got into trouble on the second nine. Miss Margaret Cameron of Pasadena, Calif., turned in a card of 88, and Miss M. K. Browne of Santa Monica, Calif., runner-up in the national championship last year, made a 92.

MITCHELL BEST DRIVER

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 13—Abe Mitchell of England, averaging 307 yards on three drives, his longest 312 yards, won the driving contest of the Texas open golf championship tournament today. Charley Hall, Birmingham, was second and McDonald Smith third.

BARNES AND McLEOD WIN

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 13—J. M. Barnes and Fred McLeod, Temple Terrace, Tampa, in a Florida Professional Golf League game here yesterday, won from Dow George and T. L. Kerrigan, Winter Park, Orlando, 4 and 3 in an 18-holes best ball match.

ORHN IS SKI CHAMPION

CANTON, S. D., Feb. 13—Alfred Orhn, Forest Preserve Ski Club, Chicago, yesterday became national ski champion with two jumps of 148 feet at the National Ski Tournament.

Arne Borg Breaks a Weissmuller Record

St. Augustine, Fla., Feb. 13

ARNE BORG, Swedish champion and well-known European swimmer, broke the world's record for 500 yards formerly held by John Weissmuller, yesterday, Borg's time being 5m. 49 1-5s., which is 1 1-5s. better than the record formerly held by the Chicago swimmer.

Weissmuller made his record in June, 1923, at Great Lakes, Ill. Six registered A. A. U. timers, including Wilbur Flower, president of the Florida A. A. U., and Ray Green, secretary, timed Borg in his record-breaking swim.

COLUMBIA WINS BY CLOSE SCORE

Displaces Pennsylvania in Basketball League

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—After a brilliant beginning, in which they led at 15 to 2 at the end of the first 10 minutes of play, the Columbia University basketball team just managed to defeat that of University of Pennsylvania here last night, before the usual alumni day crowd, 22 to 20, and thus took third place in the Intercollegiate Basketball League, displacing the losers.

Joseph Deering, Columbia coach, made a shift in the style of play of his team on account of the known skill of the Penn guards, using his center and backs for scoring purposes. This play surprised the visitors, and before they could rearrange their defense A. W. Mannheim '26 and Capt. H. C. Wilson '25 had increased the Columbia score to 15 while Louis Sherr '26 had managed to shoot a solitary field goal for Pennsylvania. But then Pennsylvania gained on the local five, until at half time the score was 18 to 13. The second half was chiefly played on the defensive, but Columbia always managed to keep the lead and a final goal from the foul line brought the game to an end.

COLUMBIA — PENNSYLVANIA
Laub, lf — rg, Davenport, Lindsay, Morris
Baldwin, Rothenfeld, Lorch, rf — lg, Goldblatt, Sherr
Mannheim, Courtney, c — c, Kneass, Lindsay
Donaldson, lg — rf, Carmack
Wilson, rg — lf, Sherr, Morris, Davenport

Score—Columbia University 22, University of Pennsylvania 20. Goals from field—Wilson 4, Mannheim 2, Laub, Baldwin for Columbia; Sherr, Carmack, Kneass, Davenport, Morris, Lindsay for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Laub 2, Baldwin, Mannheim, Donaldson, Wilson for Columbia; Carmack 3, Morris 3, Sherr, Kneass for Pennsylvania. Referee—J. J. O'Brien, St. John's College. Umpire—E. H. Hastings, Cornell. Time—Two 20m. periods.

British Cricketers Make a Fine Start

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Victoria, Feb. 13—On a perfect wicket, in delightful cricket weather, and before 8000 eager spectators, England made a brilliant start in the fourth test match here today by scoring 282 runs for the loss of only two wickets. For the first time in the present series—a series which Australia has already won in decisive fashion—the visiting captain, A. E. R. Gilligan, forecasted results of the spin of the coin correctly, a fact upon which he was heartily congratulated by the Australian skipper amid laughter, and England was able to enjoy the first use of the pitch.

In matches which last seven days as the previous three tests had done, winning the toss becomes a matter of considerable importance and may even be the pivot round which success turns. Although Australia has fully proved its continual right to hold the mythical "Ashes" symbolizing international cricket supremacy, it is apparent that England is going to make a great fight to register a victory before the series ends.

Today J. B. Hobbs and Herbert Sutcliffe put on more than 100 runs for the first wicket for the fourth time on this tour, Sutcliffe, who has been remarkably consistent, having 141 not out, when the stumps were drawn. When he had made only 9, the Yorkshireman hit a hard catch to Ponsford at square leg; but it was missed and he went on afterward without giving any further chances. Hobbs was stumped by Oldfield off Ryder for 66, and J. W. Hearne, who has come into the side in place of Whysall, was caught by Bardsley off Arthur Richardson for 44. Notouts, who will face the bowling when the second day's play begins tomorrow, are Sutcliffe and F. E. Woolley, the tall Kent left hander, having 26 runs to his credit at the present time.

SOUTH AFRICA WANTS AMERICAN SWIMMERS

DURBAN, Jan. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The South African Amateur Swimming Union has been considering the practicabilbity of arranging a tour through South Africa of overseas swimmers in 1925. As a preliminary to a scheme for the invitation of four of America's best swimmers, the union is proposing to send an invitation to Miss Hilda James, the famous British woman swimmer, to tour the country during the present season. This visit is expected to give great impetus to swimming throughout South Africa and act as a guide to what support from the public this particular sport may be expected to receive when internationals compete.

The South African Union feels certain that if America is invited at an early date to send a team of four well-known swimmers to tour the Union, say in November, 1925, together with a manager and coach, all expenses paid, the American swimming authorities will favorably consider the proposition. Such a visit will do a tremendous amount of good to swimming throughout South Africa and will, it is thought, receive the whole-hearted support of the public.

TABERSKI INCREASES LEAD

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Frank Taberski increased his lead in the National Championship Pocket-Billiards League yesterday by winning two matches from Charles Harmon at Kreuter's Academy, while E. R. Greenleaf cancelled his series with Edwin Rudolph. In the afternoon the former champion won by a score of 100 to 50 in 20 innings, and in the evening the score was 100 to 54 and 25 innings were required. The high runs were Taberski 32, Harmon 26 in the first, and Taberski 29, Harmon 20 in the second. They will continue today and tomorrow.

THURNBLAD WINS TWO

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13 (Special)—Both games were taken by A. J. Thurnblad of this city from Harry Wakefield of Cleveland here, yesterday, in the title race of the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League. That made it three wins in the series of four games for the local. His first score yesterday was 50 to 33 in 66 innings, and his second 50 to 45 in 57 frames. High runs were scored by Thurnblad with 4 and 7 against the pair of 5's for Wakefield.

NEWCOMERS ON ILLINOIS TEAM

Coach Has Only Three Veterans Around Which to Build Swimming Machine

URBANA, Ill., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Coach E. J. Manley is trying to build a varsity swimming team at University of Illinois out of a squad consisting mostly of sophomores. These newcomers probably will not become seasoned for "Big Ten" victories until next year. The team will be strengthened by three letter winners in racing events and four in water basketball contests.

Capt. P. E. McFarland '25, one of those letter men, is Coach Manley's best in the fancy diving division. McFarland's team mate probably will be W. C. O'Brien '25, while J. L. Perth '27 and F. A. Sekera '26 are pushing hard for the place.

In L. E. Eldredge '26, another veteran, Coach Manley has one of the best swimmers in the Conference. He won second place in the Conference meet last year in the plunging contest, and will bear watching this year as he has unofficially equaled the world's record in that event by gliding 60 feet under water in 15 seconds.

The third letter man is C. P. Chadsey '25, a backstroke swimmer. O'Brien also is trying out for this event, together with F. M. Taylor '26. In the breaststroke class, L. F. Miller '27 and H. J. Duerkop '27, appear to be the best, although H. M. Johnson '26 and T. W. Olcott '26 are making a formidable showing.

In the shorter sprints, the 50-yard and 100-yard races, L. M. Rosenthal '26, F. L. Fisher '27, N. A. Levitetz '27 and Allen Waldo '27 are aspiring for places on the team. F. W. Lamb '27, G. E. Borst '27, J. R. Copeland '27, H. E. Ford '27, G. Wolfram '27 and G. E. Sekera '26 are trying for places in the longer races, the 220-yard and 440-yard divisions.

The water basketball team composed of Capt. A. A. Gruenberg '25, F. B. Powers '26, W. E. Shroeder '26, B. H. Quackenbush '25, all letter men, and G. H. Edwards '26 and C. S. Coffel '27 ought to win its games which are played in conjunction with each swimming meet. I. S. Fosnaugh '27 and H. E. Ford '27 are the substitutes on the squad.

The rules which governed the meets last year have not been changed except for one instance. In the relay the second, third and fourth men will not take off until their foot, which will be held by the judge, is freed. Formerly they were touched on the body by the judge in taking off. The schedule:

Feb. 14—Purdue University at Urbana; 28—Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.
March 7—University of Chicago at Chicago; 12 and 13—Conference championship meet at Chicago.

HOCKEY NOTES

PRES. C. F. ADAMS of the Boston Bruins is to be commended for his action in protesting the recent St. Patricks-Boston game on the grounds of declaring void any game in the N. H. L. not played in accordance with N. H. L. rules and regulations. Officials, players, coaches and management should also be instructed to know the rules at least.

President Frank Ahearn of the Ottawa Senators has signed Alex Smith, center for the Rideau team in the Toronto Hockey League. Smith weighs about 170 and is 20 years of age. A bright future is predicted for him and he has a three-year contract.

Neville, former London amateur player, signed by St. Patricks a short while ago, has been released. He evidently failed to sign a long-term contract and has not made good.

The following is a list of prospects the Ottawa Senators have been reported as planning to sign soon. H. Kilrea, left wing and defense, Rideaus; Rollo Hewart, center, Montagnards; William Loukey, right wing, Gunners, and Jack Duggan, left wing, Montagnards. Nearly all of them are forwards.

Leo Dandurand is likely to be announcing something in the nature of new players soon. The clever Canadien manager has a scout searching all winter.

Cecil Hart, reported as having resigned from the management of the Montreal Professional Hockey Club, now states that he was forced to. When matters are cleared up, Leo Dandurand is likely to welcome Hart back to assisting him with Canadiens.

Carson Cooper, Boston forward, out since Dec. 10, may be seen Saturday night against Canadiens in Montreal.

FRENCH ACADEMY AWARDS MEDALS

PARIS, Feb. 13—Capt. Pelletier Doisy, the Paris-to-Tokio flier, was yesterday awarded the "Grand Prix" of 10,000 francs by the French "academy of sports" for the "sporting exploit accomplished in France or by a Frenchman abroad likely to result in scientific or moral progress for humanity."

The academy also awarded gold medals to Adjutant Florentin Bonnet, the French aviator who holds the speed record; Roger Ducret, winner of the Olympic foils championship; H. M. Abrahams, England, the Olympic champion 100 meters man; to Finland for her Olympic champions; to the French Federation of Association Football in recognition of its work, and to the Paris Caribineers Society, founded in 1665, for its shooting at the Olympic Games.

UNICORN OUT FOR ITS SIXTH STRAIGHT

Two games are listed at the Boston Arena tonight. The Boston Athletic Association hockey team, tied for first place in the eastern division of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, meets the Maple Athletic Association team in one half and Arlington High and Cambridge High and Latin schools meet in the other half.

The Unicorn will take the lead of the league for the first time since Jan. 17 if it triumphs, for it was at that time that Fort Pitt took the lead from the locals in Pittsburgh. Leland Harrington will not be on the wing for the B. A. A. and it is doubtful if Howell Van Gerbig will return in time. He is at his home in Brooklyn.

REISELT SURPRISES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 13 (Special)—Otto Reiselt, Philadelphia's representative in the National Championship Three-Cushion Billiard League, sprang one of the biggest surprises of the season when he twice defeated Robert Cannefax of New York, the present champion, here yesterday. Reiselt took the afternoon contest, 50 to 38, in 62 innings, and the evening match by the same score in 56 innings. Reiselt had two high runs of 4 in the afternoon, and two runs of 6 in the evening.

ARENA
Hockey Tonight, 8:15
Double-Header
B. A. A. vs. Maples
(League Game)
Cambridge Latin vs. Arlington High

Musical Events—Art—Theaters—Motion Pictures

A Partisan of Fauré

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Feb. 3

FERNAND FRANCELL, the tenor, disclosed himself, in talking today with a member of the staff of The Christian Science Monitor, as an earnest partisan of the cause of Gabriel Fauré. Does not that pretty well characterize him and indicate his type among musicians? The Schumann of France, he called Fauré. Does not that make his artistic physiognomy still clearer?

Fauré of late is much championed by certain groups, on the ground that he represents the best things in French expression, whether of form or content. He is praised by certain Parisian groups, or individuals, at any rate, above any composer who was his contemporary, including Debussy. He is accounted a more important influence in the development of song, particularly, than anybody else trained at the Conservatory from Second Empire days onward.

Now it would scarcely be fair to say that Fauré enthusiasts favor old-school ideas and oppose modernist tendencies; but it seems quite reasonable to say that they cherish a theory of permanency in French art, and a doctrine of continuity of style and feeling in the national music. Wherefore their outlook may be described as somewhat historical and traditional. They cling with might and main to everything that they conveniently can of inherited possessions. They refuse, in fine, to let any portion of the past completely go.

Mr. Francell, giving a recital tonight at the Town Hall, with Mme. Francell-Fernet as his accompanist, proved himself a Fauré sympathizer through and through. His pieces were all Fauré, in effect. Only one song was actually a Fauré composition, "Après un rêve;" but every song was presented in the noble, elegant Fauré manner. Not a melody, at least in the first two-thirds of the program, but was vocalized on a sustained, legato plan. And the pronunciation, or diction, to use the word that American singing professors sometimes borrow from the French, was of that order which only tenors like Clément and Muratore have hitherto exemplified.

W. P. T.

Frederick Fischer Leads the St. Louis Orchestra

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9 (Special Correspondence)—In the absence of Rudolph Ganz, Frederick Fischer, assistant conductor, piloted the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra through its several concerts of the week, which included, besides the regular subscription concerts—Feb. 6 and 7—a children's concert and the Sunday "pop," Feb. 8. Mr. Fischer was called to conduct these concerts quite at a moment's notice and authoritatively and in a scholarly manner performed a difficult feat. The tenth symphony program presented real difficulties as the following will show:

Overture, "Carnival" ....Dvořák
Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, Brahms
Rhapsodie Espagnole ....Ravel
Minuet for String Orchestra....Bolzoni
Etude de Concert for String Orchestra, Sinigaglia
Overture, "Liebesfrühling," Georg Schumann

The Brahms Concerto, played by Carl Flesch, and the Rhapsodie Espagnole were severe tests of Mr. Fischer's musicianship. It has been some time since the Brahms Concerto was played at these concerts, and it was a privilege to hear it again by so great an artist as Carl Flesch. The work is conceived in one of Brahms' most lyrical moods. Joseph Joachim undoubtedly did much for the work, just as he interested himself in the greatest of the Bruch concertos. Ferdinand David had already performed a similar service for Mendelssohn in the composition of his violin concerto. Carl Flesch commands a tone at once golden and extraordinarily varied, and a technique that faultlessly compasses passages of extreme difficulty. It is, however, as an interpreter that Carl Flesch is great; intelligence, feeling and meaning signally characterize his playing.

The Rhapsodie Espagnole is a striking piece of informalism. Bits of pictorial Spain are thrown together in delightful disorder—the Spain of color, glitter, poetry. Ravel is an orchestral virtuoso; he possesses the dazzling technique of the Russians and writes with their original, even fantastical, certainty of touch.

The orchestra played with distinction, and in the Etude de Concert, which is full of technical difficulties, the string section achieved unwonted brilliance.

FERNAND FRANCELL

"Helen of Troy"

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, England

THE filming of the "Iliad" was bound to come at last; and those who are intimate with Homer are bound, alas, to mourn. And yet, strangely enough, this film of "Helen of Troy," if considered simply as what it is—Homer's story pictured for young schoolboys by an older schoolboy—must be considered successful. It is a footnote to Homer, modestly addressed to those who cannot read Greek; and also—I dare think—to those who cannot read translations.

Now I cannot read Greek. Moreover, so painful is it to read thin English words translating a classic who in my imagination used words with Shakespearean significance, that I usually read the Greeks in French—the very suavity of which tongue seems to keep me forever from Homer. Much else has conspired to keep me from this greatness. The things one learned of him in school—which things narrowed the story. Pope—who made one dislike this Homer. The war—which made one agree with Romain Rolland, that the glorifying of the Greeks' wars should bear no part in civilized education. And so with all these distastes—plus that general prejudice with which every honest reader goes to see all literature "adapted" on the films—I went one afternoon to see "Helen of Troy." And behold—Homeric magic was at work in the story-telling, and all the absurdities and mediocrities of filmland could not overcome it.

A Stirring Effect

As the narrative unfolded one remembered again what a mighty thing a tale is, and how this one of the Fall of Troy is the pattern — in breadth, simplicity, fair-thinking, impersonality, profundity. But there, you see? These ancient platitudes are the things this film makes one remember again. Going away from it I found myself, to my own surprise, hunting about in the dusk for a bookshop, and never resting till I had the book—Land, Leaf and Myers' version, this time—under my arm. "One must—somehow—get at this man Homer," I said aloud to the Piccadilly lights.

Do you not agree that there is something in a moving picture that can move the ignorant thus? And that even the Greeks might be a little grateful to this footnote film? For though it neither presents nor represents them dramatically, yet it does not malign them. A boy can tell a story whose meaning misses him, and yet not distort that meaning. That is how the producer of this film went to work, and in the world of the cinema such negativeness is a distinction. The story is told straightly; the amplifications are few. No single member of the cast knows how to act, and this saves us much discomfort and does not harm the story, because for the most part it is a matter of mass, and the orchestral effects are splendidly conducted.

The photography is 10 years behind the times; the torches have no illumination; the stone walls of Troy lack texture; and only once—when King Priam sits on his throne alone—does the Mycenean gold so much as gleam. On the other hand, all that shameful state into which picture spectacle has fallen during the last 10 years is spared us, and there is something fresh, youthful, economical, about its use here. The faces of these men and women are broad Roman—as shockingly un-Greek as a row of Roman busts. (Who has not felt this shock when passing from a Greek to a Roman gallery in a museum?) The captions—though not as bad as those that brought us "Siegfried"—are stupid. There are one or two lovely photographs of ships, with sails shredded in the wind, and carven prows carving the waters as they advance.

Missing Data

Such are the mixed qualities of this picture. But the most curious quality of all concerning it is its ungenerous presentation. The Cosmograph Film Company has shown it in London, and withheld from the public its nationality, the name of its producer, the name of every member of the cast, and its date. Some of the answers are obvious. The picture is German, it was probably made before the World War, and its producer might—at a wide guess—be Lubitsch. One thing, however, is certain. This picture should be enjoyed until a better one from Homer is made, and only the very best producer we have will be able to better it.

V. P.

"OLD ROAD," BY CHAUNCEY F. RYDER

Courtesy the Casson Galleries, Boston

"The Thief" Revived by Arthur Bourchier

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Jan. 27—Arthur Bourchier has revived "The Thief," a drama by Henry Bernstein, at the Strand Theater, with Norman Page as producer. The cast:

Richard Chelford..........Arthur Bourchier
Raymond Leyton..........James Carew
Harry Leyton..............Jack Hobbs
Mr. Prothero..............Alick Chumley
Butler..................Beckett Bould
Footman..................Robert Young
Marise Chelford..........Kyrle Bellew
Isabel Leyton...Stella Patrick Campbell

Bernstein has said that his favorite way of writing a play is to think out a sufficiently strong and harassing situation and write his play round it. The harassing situation in "The Thief" comes when the husband discovers that the thief is his young wife, who has been stealing money from her host in a house where she and her husband are staying as guests, with the not altogether convincing motive of dressing herself in everything of the very best, so that she can always be sure of retaining her husband's love.

A private detective is in the house, and thinks he has found the thief in the person of the young man of the house. This young man imagines himself to be in love with Marise, and she has no scruples in making use of his infatuation to induce him to shield her by confessing to a crime he never committed. But though the private detective naturally believes this tribute to his professional abilities, and the boy's father, naturally unwilling to do so, is forced to believe the confession, the husband of Marise is not convinced, and after they have retired for the night he again broaches the subject to his wife. Her reluctance to continue the discussion, and attempts to wheedle him out of it, and his insistence on casting about for a new clue—like an old hound who is beginning to realize he is on a false scent—makes a capital acting scene, to which Arthur Bourchier and Kyrle Bellew do full justice. In the end she has to confess before them all, and so all ends well, and, we are asked to believe, happily.

However, it all makes a good play and was well acted all round. Arthur which certainly justifies its revival. Bourchier, who often finds it hard to resist being funny, put a curb upon himself, and acted very well too. Kyrle Bellew has made real progress in her art. She acquitted herself with credit and sincerity. As the distressed host and distracted father, James Carew revealed genuine powers of pathos; and Jack Hobbs showed himself to be one of the best juvenile actors on the London stage.

'The Man Without a Country'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 12—Central Theater, "The Man Without a Country," a motion picture adapted by Robert N. Lee from Edward Everett Hale's story, directed by Rowland V. Lee.

The Fox forces have produced in all sincerity the famous Hale story of the man who renounced his country, but they have leaned too much on sentiment and too little on character logic. They have produced faithful pictures of the external incidents in Lieutenant Nolan's extraordinary career, but they have failed to give the record of his apostasy in its less apparent phases. In fact the main episode of the story, where the young officer is supposed to come under the influence of Aaron Burr at the time of that statesman's attempt to set up a government of his own, is so casually developed that Nolan's change of heart and subsequent renunciation of his country and command in favor of Burr comes startlingly and improbably. A further picturization of Burr's personality would have been welcome here, and the space devoted to a rather rambling patriotic prologue could have been given advantageously to this phase of the tale.

In spite of the implausible sentence executed upon Nolan and its equally fantastic execution, the story of "The Man Without a Country," as pictured on the screen, grips because of its fundamental appeal to the human emotions. Incredible as it may seem that the United States Government should entirely devote one of its vessels—and this in the parlous days of empire building—to the offshore sequestration of a poor, deluded young officer, and that while this peculiar and costly prisoning goes on from administration to administration, and on one ship after another, yet all trace of the apostate is lost and the tireless efforts of his sweetheart to trace his ship are all in vain, yet the story holds the interest to the end. The sentimental interest is carried along through a series of poorly managed apparitions, and there is a stirring sequence when the vessel that carriers Nolan engages a slave ship on the high seas. The final episode shows Lincoln signing Nolan's pardon. Edward Hearn, Pauline Starke, Lucy Beaumont, Richard Tucker, Earle Metcalf, Harvey Clark, and George Billings are prominent in the large cast.

R. F.

Chauncey F. Ryder

IN THE course of one's peregrinations in the art galleries, one encounters continuously something that adds one more to the endless numbers of ways that show how men respond to nature. Those who are not good, are individual in their particular inferiority. Those who are good help so much more to increase the observer's vision of things. Sometimes one gets it through the dramatic expression of moderns, sometimes in the impersonality of the academician, sometimes in the subtleties that are worked out by individuals who do not lend themselves to the name of a style or movement. Chauncey Ryder belongs in this latter class. He is an artist who has an appeal quite his own in a passive, but absorbing manner. He is now exhibiting at the Casson Galleries on Boylston Street, Boston.

Mr. Ryder's brush moves in broad areas striving for effects that are expansive and general, rather than of a detailed character. Occasionally in a delicate spot or in a particularly fascinating outline, it thins down and traces with extreme delicacy in and out of the lacy patterns. There are stretches of hills, scarcely articulated. Trees are thin, gossamery, tall; skies are moist, silvery gray. There is the vastness of expanses softened color, graceful forms. All is drawn into the unity of a single mood.

One finds in the work of this artist the necessity of projecting oneself in it, becoming lost in its quiet, and at the same time oblivious to the incongruities of one's surroundings. Mr. Ryder's response to the beauties of the outdoors is a lyrical one. It has calm, gentility, thoughtfulness. It is fantastic, imaginative, weblike. There is an elemental link, connecting sky and earth, earth and trees. There is no detachment, no isolation, nothing grotesque or misplaced. The colors, too, have a smooth even tonality, interpenetrating with the subject.

Mr. Ryder differs from such predecessors in the matter of vision. His vision is modern. It is selective, leaving out in the process many things that the earlier men included because tradition demanded them, or led them to see in that way. Directness, breadth, simplification, synthesis, the many new names with various shades of meaning have affected the execution of landscape painting along with other subjects.

Important Show of Speicher Canvases

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York, Feb. 11

ONE of the most important of the February openings is Eugene Speicher's exhibition at the Rehn Galleries. Step by step this young painter has been steadily forging to the front, appearing at each annual gathering of the New Society with ever greater realization of the fine promise indicated by his earlier work. Enough of the modern pictorial point of view has been incorporated into his serene, almost old world vision to temper its possible severity with a lightsome, glancing play of color and surface. There is something rather rock-hewn about his principal forms, and yet he sets his subject matter down with a cloaking of texture and lightness that is almost deceiving in its peach-bloom delicacy.

From the Cleveland Museum comes his well-known portrait of Mlle. Jeanne Balzac, a splendid piece of tone and color, a composition of carefully organized form that is surely one of his best works. Perhaps more important from the painter's angle of consideration is the large "Nude" which presents the accomplishment of this always difficult feat of representation with a success that has no equal in recent American painting. Here again, in closely compacted composition, serenity of mood, elegance of form, and clear tonality the artist has reached his highest pictorial achievement. The elements of foreshortening have been so subtly fused into the graceful whole that no sense of difficulty has come through with the performance. This seated figure with mantilla-like lace depending from her head has been depicted with a rare delicacy of touch and sentiment, and puts Mr. Speicher quite in a class by himself.

There are several other portraits here which serve to emphasize his talents, notably the likeness of a young girl in a pink jacket leaning back in casual attitude, and another portrait of a young woman in pink, where the textures of fuzzy coat and stripped skirt have been handled with singular adroitness. In "South Slav" Mr. Speicher has painted a head of special individuality, a piece of work which rather embodies the almost Slavic tinge that colors many of his figures. The "Plum-colored Jacket" has the same touch, but to a much less degree. Several flower pieces are striking in color and design, and there are a certain number of small landscapes which are enterprising in attack, but somewhat incoherent. In the pencil drawings Mr. Speicher again finds a responsive medium and gives pleasure through his fluent performance.

R. F.

"Sacrifice"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Lessing's "Nathan the Wise," a classic interpretation of tolerance, has been brought to the screen by Werner Kraus in "Sacrifice," a recent Epic Film Attractions production. Mr. Kraus' strong and understanding portrayal of the unflinching devotee of peace pervades the film and holds it to heroic key. Although the film labors under the handicaps of "superfilms," an abstract title and numerous battle scenes, it frequently rises above the spectacular and makes both a human and humanitarian appeal. Nathan is both the Hebrew patriarch and the kindly father. Several pictures remain in memory for their beauty—among them that of Nathan meditating in the night watches, when a little baby is suddenly left with him by a galloping Crusader. The background of the Crusade period is worked out in detail.

"Charley's Aunt" With Syd Chaplin

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 11—Colony Theater, "Charley's Aunt," a motion picture taken from the farce by Brandon Thomas, directed by Scott Sydney.

Sooner or later it was bound to happen and it was fortunate that the lesser luminary of the house of Chaplin was around the studio at the time, because Syd Chaplin fits into the resurrected absurdities of "Charley's Aunt" as well as any screen artist could. Of course, this farcical tidbit is as much a part of some persons' theatrical fare as "Peter Pan" or "Patience," but it comes upon others in New York today a fearfully outmoded contraption and at times pretty much of a bore. There is no denying the out-and-out hilarity of certain episodes, but it is something of a stretch to the risibilities to tune into the rest. However Brazilian nuts will probably command a market for a good while yet, so this latest opus of the screen will have its following.

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

A Room Which Was Unique But Not Bizarre

London
Special Correspondence

THE tendency in decorative schemes at the moment is all in the direction of simplicity in the background, with a strong note of color introduced in carpet, or hangings, to give vitality to an otherwise sober scheme. In the past housewives were prone to listen to the paper hanger, anxious to prove that a red paper makes a cheerful room; or that papers with violent designs were less liable to harbor dirt than those with simple patterns or none, but they listen to him no longer. Color washes, or the plainest of self-colored papers, are what appeal today; and fortunately they are within the reach of small purses while more elaborate designs are not.

A color scheme carried out by a woman who had acquired one large room, suitable for a bed-sitting room, with good bathroom and kitchen attached, follows. Having chosen a soft tussore color as her background, she was able to find a paper of this description, with a very faint line in it, broken by horizontal splashes of mica, which broke up the surface and reflected light. The frieze and ceiling were pale cream and a picture rail was introduced one foot or more from the ceiling. The rail and all woodwork in the room were of dark brown stained wood. The floor, which was not too well planed, was covered with cork carpet in parquet design. This when well waxed is a good substitute for wood, as it is warm as well as clean.

Black Net and Velveteen

For the furniture she chose one of those useful divan bedsteads, which in the daytime becomes a couch. As her note of color was to be sealing-wax red, she thought of utilizing an old painted chest-of-drawers, and a fairly wide bedroom table. Both of these were transformed by good enamel paint of the right shade of red, into most effective pieces of furniture. The chest-of-drawers she purposed using as her toilet table; so she protected its surface by a cover of coarse black net, weighted at each corner with a jade bead. On this she placed her ebony toilet articles. On the wall above she hung a mirror in a narrow black-and-gold Chinese frame. On the wide painted table she laid a cover of black velveteen. With the help of a stand for reference books, basket for papers and so on, this made a useful writing table. She was the fortunate possessor of an old Normandy cupboard in oak, and this, with an old oak chest, provided accommodation for her clothes, hats and boots.

Pale Jade-Green as an Accent

As one corner of her room had to be used for meals, she fitted shelves of dark stained wood into one of the alcoves by the fireplace; making a simple cupboard of the lower half; and using the upper as a sort of dresser for her service of pale jade-green Wedgwood. A small gate-legged table and a few Windsor chairs completed that part of her establishment. On the window hangings she had expended much thought, and finally settled upon a good linen, which was about the same shade as her paper. Upon these she stenciled a simple design in black, disposed as spots all over the surface.

Above the mantelshelf she hung three good Japanese prints in narrow black and gold frames. The electric light which hung from the center of the ceiling was shaded by a plain white alabaster bowl; a table lamp in black and gold Chinese design provided for more concentrated light. Upon the floor two or three black rugs counteracted the bareness of the cork carpet. Black velveteen cushions, with one or two in pale jade-green, to supply a note of contrast, added comfort to the Windsor chairs, and two small armchairs upholstered in black satin. Space was found besides for a small boudoir grand piano. When complete, the room was one in which the owner was able to rest, work, or entertain her friends, at her pleasure. The kitchen and bathroom, being fitted with labor-saving devices, time spent on domestic duties was reduced to a minimum.

Beautifying an Unsightly Mantelpiece

London
Special Correspondence

DURING cold winter days, the hearth offers a pleasant spot in which to bask, but it often happens that one's joy is damped by possession of an ugly fireplace with an unattractive mantelshelf. One woman has just made a characterless chimney place into a lovely frame for the glowing warmth of her coal fire.

At first she thought it would be an impossibility to effect any improvements without a good deal of expense. However, "necessity is the mother of invention," and this woman proved the truth of the old adage, when, regarding her hearth with its hitherto despised green and white tiles, she resolved that she must find some way to link it up with a colorful scheme of mantelpiece decoration.

Accents Color to Make It Interesting

Immediately an idea presented itself, and busy with her new plan she hastened to the color store to procure the necessary materials. She decided to enamel the mantelpiece in cream and green to match the hearth tiles. The mantelpiece, therefore, with its prominent side portions, was enameled cream, the less conspicuous parts were picked out in green, as were also the parts of the actual fireplace which received little heat. The plain iron fender was painted green, and was treated very carefully to a number of coats of enamel, each coat being allowed time to harden before the next one was applied.

Visitors who saw the color arrangement at this stage were most pleased at the transformation, but the work was as yet incomplete. The next step was then taken; with a ruler and pencil a conventional pattern was pencilled all around the outer edges of the mantelpiece. This pattern was then painted in mauve and black and formed a happy effect against the cream background.

Accessories Brought Into Harmony

At this juncture the decorator saw the necessity of providing a suitable coal box in place of the ornate and heavy one in use. A visit to the ironmongers resulted in the purchase of a small sanitary dust-bin of a somewhat unusual shape. As the coal box was not to be moved out of the room, it was decided to give it a coat of black enamel and to decorate it with mauve, green, and gilt. It became indeed a happy addition to the new fireside. Over the center of the mantelpiece was hung a water color of an old English garden, to the left an oval gilt mirror was fixed, and on the right a quaint old china plate. On the shelf itself stood a small traveling clock, a little plaster figure, and a tall vase.

Thus careful and intelligent planning evolved out of an ugly feature one of charm and beauty.

A Winter Decoration of Laurel. This Foliage May Be Beautifully Interspersed With Barberry or Black Alder Berries, or With Pine or Cedar Branches.

Next Winter's Decorations May Sparkle With Variety

THROUGHOUT the summer the flowers come into the house in an endless variety to keep the flower-loving mistress busy with new arrangements. What a joy it is to have, against the more or less stable background of walls and furniture bought to endure, a varying foreground of flowers. When, finally for even the cleverest gardner, the winter frosts have nipped the last ragged sailor, brave calendula, delicate but hardy stock and snap dragon, the winter months face us with an outdoors frozen for its winter rest.

How shall we replace the summer's bounty in the winter, when the indoors is used much more than ever? House plants often demand more care than the modern woman feels she can give. Bulbs are not as enthusiastic about steam-heated apartments as they are about warm spring sunshine, and cut flowers are often expensive and hard to get.

There are, however, many kinds of flowers that can be dried for winter use and a variety of greens and berries that can fill in the times when bulbs are in the leaf stage, and favorite cut flowers too dear. The great secret of winter bouquets, that is, if the heart of the mistress of the house longs for the spice of life, and grows weary at the sight of the same flowers month after month, is to change them. A large box for winter flowers and greens may hold the ones not in use, then the bouquets may be rearranged from time to time. There are lovely things to last through the winter months until the first forsythia branches shall have been forced into

Xeranthemum, Which Is a Particularly Desirable Flower to Plant This Spring for Next Winter's Bouquets. It May Be Had in a Number of Tints.

house bloom, or an apple branch coaxed into pale blossoms. From then on, it is only a moment before daffodils, hyancinths and the whole summer array follow.

The house during the flowerless season may be most appropriately adorned with vases of laurel and pine or cedar branches; if the branches with tiny cones are available, so much the better. With these greens can be mixed the barberry or the black alder berries, brilliant, even into the winter with branches of tenacious plump red berries. To dip the end of each branch in melted paraffin, will preserve the moisture better even than putting them in water. Wall baskets may be charmingly filled with laurel, since nothing gives a more glossy rich green or adds more to the hospitable coziness of the living-rooms. Low spreading baskets on mantel, highboy, desk or bookcase take on a real distinction when filled with this green. Only a little is needed, because it lasts a long time and fills in quickly.

There is a variety of Chinese lily that will produce an unusually decorative fresh green spike of foliage even if it suffers the utmost neglect. The root should be placed and kept in water, but the leaves will develop in a dark or sunny place. In a tall, slender vase this makes a decoration of interesting quality.

Straw Flowers

Perhaps to those who have seen the popular helichrysum or straw flowers only in the florist shops they do not make a great appeal, but people who have grown them in their gardens, seen the wealth of color and size that they attain, and watched their plucky little stems grow rigid enough to hold the colorful blooms upright, can but love them. The straw flowers come in deep crimson, bronzy yellow, all the varieties of rose, and in fascinating violet. The varieties of colors make it possible to have a wide range in bouquets and if, after one arrangement has been out for a week or two, it is put away, a welcome will greet its ultimate return to view.

Sprays of the dried gysophila, baby's-breath, may be put in with them if a more delicate effect is desired. And the flame-colored popular little Japanese lantern plant needs the same rest as the straw flowers. If these lovely bits are not overworked they are a real addition to the house. Although these are the most commonly known flowers for winter drying, there are other varieties equally lovely, and well worth buying from the florist or raising in next summer's garden.

The globe amaranth is a flower much like the red clover in shape. Its colors are purple, flesh, or rose, and an unusually striking orange-buff, often tinged with bronze. This dries most satisfactorily and is a new addition to the catalogue of cold weather favorites. Honesty or lunaria biennis has shiny silvery seed pods that combine most effectively with the other winter flowers. The large spreading heads of statice latifolia or sea lavender are delft blue, lovely in color, while its tiny cup-shaped flowers give a cloudlike appearance. The rhodanthe, also an everlasting, has pretty pink flowers on long stems. Particularly desirable, when cut and dried, are the xeranthemum whose gracefully-shaped flower comes in a variety of tints.

Prepare This Spring for Next Winter

One woman, who was an enthusiastic gardener, bought last spring from one of the better seed houses a collection of seeds from which she was to get 25 varieties of everlasting flowers. They grew in lavish abundance and produced a richness in variety that was an awakener to those who had looked with more or less of a bored resignation upon dried flowers. The boredom changed to interest as she cut and arranged the lovely delicate blossoms of charming variety of color.

When winter's flower famine came she made for one of her best friends

Helichrysum, an Everlasting Flower Which Grows to an Unusual Size and Manifests a Wealth of Different Colors.

a box of 10 different bouquets, each one wrapped separately with a date for opening. Through the weeks of January, February, and March the colorful everlasting flowers lent a gay touch to the living rooms and awakened a response from the members of the family because there was a different bouquet before the first one grew boring.

The Useful Bag

A hammer was needed. Where in this strange house could it be found? In a tool bag in the closet, second nail from the left, the writer was informed.

The tool reposed in an open-mouthed bag, containing besides the hammer, a chisel, screw drivers and other implements commonly in demand about the house.

The methodical hostess explained: "It's an old swimming bag. When I moved into this small apartment I had to invent ways of keeping things in compact form, and I found that bags were about the most convenient devices for this purpose.

"This red bag, for instance, contains string of all kinds. This cretonne is a receptacle for wrapping papers. This old cushion cover, furnished with cords, holds letters which have been answered, but which I wish to preserve for a time, at least.

"My bag system is a most useful method for keeping miscellaneous things in order."

How to Press Clothing

CLOTHING will remain new-looking much longer if it is pressed often and properly, but frequent pressing that is not done in the right way will soon ruin any garment.

Never press with the iron directly on the cloth, not even on the wrong side, for the dry heat from the iron eventually will kill the life of the fabric. Always use a rather thick damp cloth between. If the material is shiny, as serge that has seen long service is likely to be, this shine will disappear and the garment look almost like new if you simply make the intervening cloth pretty damp, almost wet. It is the steam that removes shine, restores color, and gives the appearance of newness to the texture of the cloth.

When pressing, do not run the iron about on the material as in ironing. The use of the iron in pressing is entirely different. Set the iron down, then lift it off the goods, set it down again and lift it, in one place, then in another place, then back to the first place again. Don't allow the iron to remain in one place long enough to dry it much, but just enough to heat the damp cloth and produce steam. Change the iron to a new position every few minutes. Thus the cloth will be dried gradually and uniformly and without showing marks of the iron.

Get the garment as dry as you can before removing it from your ironing board, but even then some dampness may remain in it. Therefore hang it up at once on a proper hanger to finish drying. If it is a dress skirt, put two or three safety pins through the doubled belt, and hang these safety pins on nails far enough apart to hold the skirt in its proper shape. Many a garment that has been pressed properly has been found full of creases and "mussy" looking later, through failure to let the garment become perfectly dry.

Art Gum Freshens Wall Paper

WALL paper lends such charm to a room that one cannot happily dispense with it. Even in the midst of city dust and grime, perhaps, one makes an effort to cling to its daintiness and view with utter despair at the end of the year one's dusky walls. The clean, delicate pattern is smirched and quite retired behind a layer of dinginess. And paper is too expensive to buy frequently, and the labor of hanging it is too great to allow us to replace it often.

A discouraging sight greeted the writer in an upstairs room. The yellow paper was literally dark gray, and there was not time or money for a thorough redecorating. Plenty of strength, however, lay in elbows and wrists, so the greater part of the day was devoted to bringing back to life the color and pattern of the wall paper.

A huge square of art gum, such as one can buy for 50 cents at any store where artists' materials are sold, was the only equipment. Then began the work of effacing the dirt, cleaning the walls as an artist cleans drawings. When the labor grew tedious, squares were lined out with the art gum, then just that much was erased; a device invented only to lessen the monotony. Finally the room was quite revived, and there was such an encouraging difference between the erased and the unerased parts that an impetus was given to the task.

Such unskilled labor is required that the older children will gladly lend a hand. The room does not need to be violently torn to pieces during the process, as the erasings make a harmless litter that can be swept up easily.

West Indian Recipes

Avocado Pear Soup

Make stock of one pound soup meat, and season. In another saucepan put one dessertspoonful of butter and one teaspoonful of flour mixed together. Add half a teacupful of milk; stir till thick, and then stir into the stock. Just before dishing, have ready half an avocado pear grated or pounded; stir into the soup. Do not allow it to boil, or it will have a bitter taste. Strain and serve.

Bananas As a Bread Substitute

It is not generally known that bananas are excellent eaten with soup in place of bread, or with meat and fish as a substitute for plantain. The kind known as the "silk" or "vinegar" banana is preferable on account of its slightly acid taste.

Bananas—Fried

Slice perfectly ripened bananas (the "silk" or "vinegar" variety being preferable for cooking). To every three bananas melt a teaspoonful of butter in a smooth and well-cleaned frying pan. Turn the slices until they show a slightly brown color, then dish without breaking. If cooked too long they will become watery.

Banana Salad

With a silver knife, cut ripe bananas in rounds; cover with mayonnaise dressing, sprinkle with chopped pistachios, serve on a bed of fresh lettuce.

Bananas—Stewed

Make a syrup of a cupful of water, one heaping tablespoonful of sugar, the rind of one lime. Remove the lime peel and put a dozen ripe bananas, peeled, into the syrup; simmer till soft, but not broken; turn out to cool.

Banana Pudding

Ripe bananas; one teaspoonful of sugar to each banana; whites of three or four eggs.

Peel the bananas and lay them in a pie dish with a little water, sprinkle with white sugar; bake for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Beat to a stiff froth the whites of the eggs, mixed with a tablespoonful of sugar; place on top of the bananas, and return to the oven for five minutes. Serve cold.

When Crumbs Are Few

When cutlets or croquettes are to be crumbed, and the available supply of fine bread or cracker crumbs is so low that it is difficult to make it reach over the egg-moistened surfaces, instead of putting the crumbs in a plate or on a board, put them in a sheet of paper, either waxed or clean wrapping paper. By lifting the edges, the crumbs can be brought up over and around the croquette or cutlet, instead of needing to be scraped and gathered from the surface of the dish or board. Thus, almost the last crumb can be utilized, and the crumbing done with the smallest possible amount.

Support for Plant Stalk

A charming support to hold steady the stalk of a plant in a pot consists of a slender stick with a painted wooden bird nailed or glued at its top. Such a bird may be bought in the art department of large stores, or it may be cut, in silhouette, from thin soft wood and painted in bright colors with oil or house paints, and afterward varnished. Even though the work is somewhat roughly done, the effect will still be good.

Uses for Chinese Straw Mats

THE huge pieces of woven straw that the Chinese sew around cases of merchandise, much as we wrap things in burlap, can be used in practical and artistic ways, for there is strength in the material as well as a real quality that comes from the coarseness of the weave.

It should not be confused with another straw fabric not of the distinctly basket-weave that this is. The other type is utilized for floor mattings and for chests that can be bought in department stores. The material recommended for use here is not as soft, and it is woven with the same straw material in warp and woof, whereas the other ravels out into long straws leaving threads visible. The simplest kindergarten weaving cards give the picture of the weave in the desirable material.

It is usually thrown away, but often a kindly-disposed grocer will present you with pieces he has at hand, or save you enough more than to fill your demands.

Urged on by the strength of her conviction, the writer covered with this straw material two small dry goods boxes that had been provided with covers and hinges. Then they were painted an apple-green which gave them a glossy finish, rather a dull one. The effect was really delightful; for they supplied an unusual touch to the bedroom, made two seats when placed in front of the windows, and safely hid from the dust some choice possessions. Slippers were in one box, and sweaters, and scarves in the other.

Ingenious Applications

In both boxes, the lining, which was a figured print, was brought up over the rough edge of the straw, where it had come over and under the edges of the sides and cover of the box. Then the lining was tacked down securely with small brass-headed upholsterers' tacks, making a neatly finished interior for the chest. Cleats fitted and nailed around the four sides of one box gave a place to catch the heels of slippers, providing room for many pairs.

In the box designed for sweaters, a shallow, strong tray half as long as the chest fitted down on strips nailed on to support it, just as the tray of a trunk fits. This made a place to lay things flat, and is particularly welcome now, while the vogue is for a lovely scarf to make a costume complete. The tray does not interfere with the space, and so ample space remains for sweaters, nor does this half tray have to be moved every time something is put beneath it.

The porch cushions, which the children were constantly dragging off to near-by shade trees or the outskirts of the sand pile, had a down-and-out appearance for which this Chinese straw seemed to offer a remedy. Two pieces were stitched loosely around the flattest of the cushions, with no intention of giving them a downy effect, but only to make them suitable as seats on the unupholstered porch chairs, and as ground pillows for those who wished to sit on the grass. The edges were bound with tape in bright blues and greens, so that the cushions were gay as well as serviceable, and, under the most trying circumstances, preserved their trim and tailored look.

Luncheon Sets

Because of her time-worn regard for this nice, old, Oriental material, the writer felt a real spark of joy when, the other day, she found some luncheon sets made up out of it.

The problem of concealing the rough edges had all been solved, for the edges of the mats were woven closely, like a selvage on other materials. And there they were all ready for use, centerpiece and individual mats of a size generous enough to hold plate, cup and saucer, glass, and bread-and-butter plate!

To make the luncheon sets a gay addition to the summer table bright flowers, and fruit had been painted on some. Others had simply a band of bright color around the edge. All of them had been treated with a varnish impervious to heat or water, so that they were most serviceable. A damp cloth would make them look as good as new.

Here is something to help women in their constant struggle against having a mountain of soiled table linen every week. Something, too, which will help to keep the table always fresh and attractive in its accessories. To camp and summer cottage they are a welcome addition, and for making vacation days free from laundry tasks, a real boon.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Debt of Poetry to Ancient Hills

THERE is, of course, a certain kind of poetry, or what must be called such for the lack of a more discriminating name, which may be written as well in the level country as anywhere else. Such poetry as this may be very sound in structure, improving in thought, regardful of all the canons of criticism, and in the pedestrian virtues of versifying worthy of respect. The works of Pope are a favorable example of what can be done in the way of verse at sea level, and those of William Cowper, who never saw a mountain, provide another. Without suggesting any lack of admiration for these two poets, one may assert that their works lack something essential to poetry. When you come to define this lack you are likely at first to say that they want enthusiasm, wonder, or magic, but it is better to sum up the whole matter by saying at once that they are deficient in sky. They are poets of the plain.

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This idea that a man's poetry is at all affected by the altitude at which it is written is likely to seem whimsical and wire-drawn at first glimpse and until one begins to consider the concrete instances. But, in the first place, what are we to make of Parnassus, which was not a prairie but a mountain? The Greek myth-makers made for the Muses a home high up against the sky where they might be companioned by the dawn-wind and the stars. There is significance in that, not to be evaded. And ever since the time of those discerning myth-makers all pure poetry has striven to "soar above the Aonian Mount." Considering English poetry alone, observe that when the poets of the eighteenth century broke loose from the long thralldom of the town they made straight for the high places, the mounts of vision, the Pisgahs of their rugged and uneven little isle. Stranger and less defensible distinctions between Classicism and Romanticism have been made than this, that the one is a mode of expression natural to the lower levels where men congregate in large coherent groups, thinking soberly, feeling quietly, writing sensibly, whereas the other is an airier kind of speech that comes upon men who live withdrawn, breathing thinner air and seeing clearer colors, echoing the voice of mountain streams. It is appropriate enough that one of the earliest poems in English which belong wholly to the Romantic Movement is entitled "Grongar Hill."

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Thomas Gray made himself pretty completely over, passed from the Neo-Classic to the Romantic camp, partly by his discovery of Celtic literature but chiefly by his discovery of mountains, in Switzerland and the Lake District. William Collins' one perfect poem, the "Ode to Evening"—a consummate performance in which the new style lies down with the old like the lion with the lamb—takes the reader up a hill, and leaves him there. And then, consider the natural affinity between the high hills and William Wordsworth, so strong and intimate. He seems to have felt that if he had not exactly invented mountains he had at least discovered their true value. During his stay in Dorset he lived on the highest eminence the county afforded, and so soon as he was able he got him back to the northern hills of his boyhood. We do wrong to refer to the group of poets he gathered there as the Lake School, for the lakes were far less important to him, and so to them, than the hills. Then there is the case of Shelley, whose poetry never reached its height until he had seen Cumberland and the Alps. As for Tennyson, although he was brought up in a shire that has but few hills, his boyhood home was in the midst of what few there were—and anyone who has walked or ridden among them will think of them ever after with respect. So we might go on. Possibly there are a few exceptions, a few men who have managed to write poetry on the plains, but, aside from the probability that they would have written much better among mountains, it is scarcely worth while to spoil a good generalization by enumerating them. I choose to believe, at least for the present, that poetry is a thing that happens when men and mountains meet, and that all genuinely good poets, though they may have been exiled to the lower levels for a time, have at least lifted up their eyes to the hills whence came their help.

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Those who are still disposed to cavil may be interpreting my assertion too literally. Let me hasten to say, then, that a poet's mountain need not be very high, because whatever it lacks in elevation he can easily make up in fancy. We are not talking about surveying but about imagination, to which altitude is wholly comparative. When Harriet Martineau was visiting in the prairies of Illinois she heard of a hill some ten miles distant from which a wonderful view was to be obtained. Coming as she did from the hills of Westmoreland, she felt the need of just such an eminence so keenly that she prevailed upon her host to take her to the famous peak, and when she arrived she found that it stood some fifty feet above the surrounding country. If she was disappointed and did not think fifty feet of elevation sufficient, that was because she was no poet.

Furthermore, I must ask those who think my theory overdrawn to remember that a mountain on the horizon is almost as good for the poet as a mountain under foot—and in some ways better, because it is then an object of aspiration.

"Summer and winter," says Thoreau, "our eyes rested on the dim outline of the mountains in our horizon, to which distance and indistinctness lent a grandeur not their own, so that they served equally to interpret all the allusions of poets and travelers."

I submit that when it is possible for a man to get a mountain view from an upper window in Concord, Massachusetts, some twenty feet above tidewater, my theory cannot be justly called either absurd or too exacting. There ought to be enough mountains almost anywhere for all poetical purposes. How much Thoreau made out of that distant thin line of pale blue one can estimate only when he has run down the many allusions to it, each more thrilling than the last, in his Journal. Those westward hills, Wachusett and the Peterborough range of southern New Hampshire, were his land of wonder, his Chimborazo and Popocatapetl, giving reach and range and height to all his fancy. When he set forth at last to visit them it was not without misgiving that thenceforth he would have no visible fairyland. Those who realize that he was perhaps first of all a poet, though little gifted in the accomplishment of verse, have now the explanation: he had the everlasting hills ever before him.

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I do not assert or even imply that residence upon a hill or mountain will make a poet of anyone, for that might be playing too naïvely into the hands of the real estate agent; I only say that geographical elevation seems to be one of the necessary ingredients of poetry. This much is really a sort of trade secret among poets, which I may be doing wrong to divulge. But in any case they could not have kept it much longer, for the facts are patent—so much so that they have already had decided effect upon real estate values. Two miles from the city of Oxford there is a hill, rising some five hundred feet above sea level, which was inhabited thirty years ago chiefly by larks and nightingales. For centuries, no doubt, it had been the cynosure of all neighboring poetic eyes. Shelley often climbed it, we may be sure, in his long walks about the countryside, and so did Keats during his weeks beside the Isis. It was the favorite haunt, moreover, of Matthew Arnold and Arthur Clough, as all readers of "Thyrsis" and "The Scholar Gipsy" know. Still it lay bare and open to the sky—until a poet went there to live, and was followed by another, and another, and by a floating population of many more who went and came, perching awhile to sing upon the summit and then flitting on to some new eminence of the Cotswolds or the Chilterns. No other place in the modern world has a higher yield of poetry to the acre. And this is not surprising, for the poet looks down from Boar's Hill upon Oxford's dreaming spires, ever changing and yet ever the same, and out upon a lordly circle of hills. To be so near the city where the treasure of the past has been heaped together and to have at the same time this rich and deep horizon, this peculiar timbre of singing silence that only hilltops know—what poet could desire more? And today the hill is a populous suburb.

Stepping back only a few years and eastward a few miles, we come to Box Hill in Surrey, which has at least as important a place in English literature. A great abrupt down of chalk covered with emerald turf and crowned with noble companies of beech, this hill clearly belongs to Apollo. Readers of Jane Austen are not likely to forget the ill-starred picnic party which Emma conducted here. No better illustration can be found of this novelist's indifference to natural scenery, her complete preoccupation with her human materials, than the fact that she says almost nothing whatever about the appearance of the place. Shortly after her time, however, there came to the hill a young man who was capable of doing it full justice. He had on his hands an unfinished poem called "Endymion" which had been halting and hanging back for several months in London among the parties and junketings which that low-lying capital provided. At last the young man's friend Leigh Hunt—who had a pretty taste in such matters and always chose a hill for his own residence when he could—saw that what John Keats needed for the satisfactory completion of his poem was simply a hill. So here the poet was established during November, 1817, in a room of the famous Burford Inn which is still shown.

"I like this place very much," he wrote to his friend Reynolds. "There is hill and dale, and a little river. I went up Box Hill this evening after the moon—'You a' seen the moon'—came down and wrote some lines." Well, of course we knew he would do that. Just what lines he wrote on this occasion we cannot be quite sure. "In a Drear Nighted December" was written in the same place a month later, but on the night when he went up Box Hill he probably wrote those lines in the last book of Endymion which describe the hill itself:

"Now
Where shall our dwelling be? Under the brow
Of some steep mossy hill, where ivy dun
Would hide us up, although spring leaves were none;
And where dark yew trees, as we rustle through,
Would drop their scarlet-berry cups of dew? . . .

For by one step the blue sky shouldst thou find,
And by another, in deep dell below,
See through the trees, a little river go
All in its mid-day gold and glimmering."

But the first thing that a visitor wishes to see when he has walked out to Box Hill from Dorking is not the Burford Inn made famous by the residence of John Keats, Admiral Nelson, and R. L. S., but the modest little Flint Cottage, just off the highway and on the very edge of the great down, which was George Meredith's home for half a century, and still more the tiny chalet beside the pine wood where his work was done. One does not see how a man so intensely social, so deeply concerned with the stir and bustle of society and politics as the author of "The Egoist" and "Diana of the Crossways" could have chosen this residence, but this is the ideal place for the man who wrote Meredith's poems. In this place, with the dark woods crowding to his very door and the great sweep of the chalk before him night and day he gained the wisdom which kept his most soaring song ever true to earth. It would be easy, no doubt, to ascribe too much to the influence of the place, yet as one stands before the cottage and looks up at the noble hill many things that were dark in Meredith's poetry seem to grow clear. One sees that whenever he left his door he had to climb. Those vast clouds always careering over the hill must have helped to make him, after Shelley, the best poet of the sky. Then there are the trees everywhere, and three miles away, in the forest planted by John Evelyn, the Woods of Westermain. But the hill dominates all. Here he stood when he wrote that most splendid of all wind poems; here he heard his skylark ascending; here he rounded out the superb sonnet, "Lucifer in Starlight." The poems seem almost inevitable as one stands on the spot where they were made. One feels that in such a place he might almost have written them himself—and he may feel this modestly because the hill had so large a part in them. George Meredith's poetry is the product of collaboration between a man and a hill.

O. S.

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Tithing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MUCH is written and said at the present time relative to the success of tithing as a means of raising funds for the support of church work. The method is generally thought to be highly successful from the point of view of the churches. We hear much, also, of the prosperity which accrues to those who adopt this generous measure of giving to the Lord. Generous giving, in the right spirit, of itself unfolds means by which the infinite supply of divine Love may find expression, so that the generous giver becomes the channel of God's ever abundant largess. It has been well said that the closed hand not only does not give out, but, from the very fact of its being closed, it cannot receive.

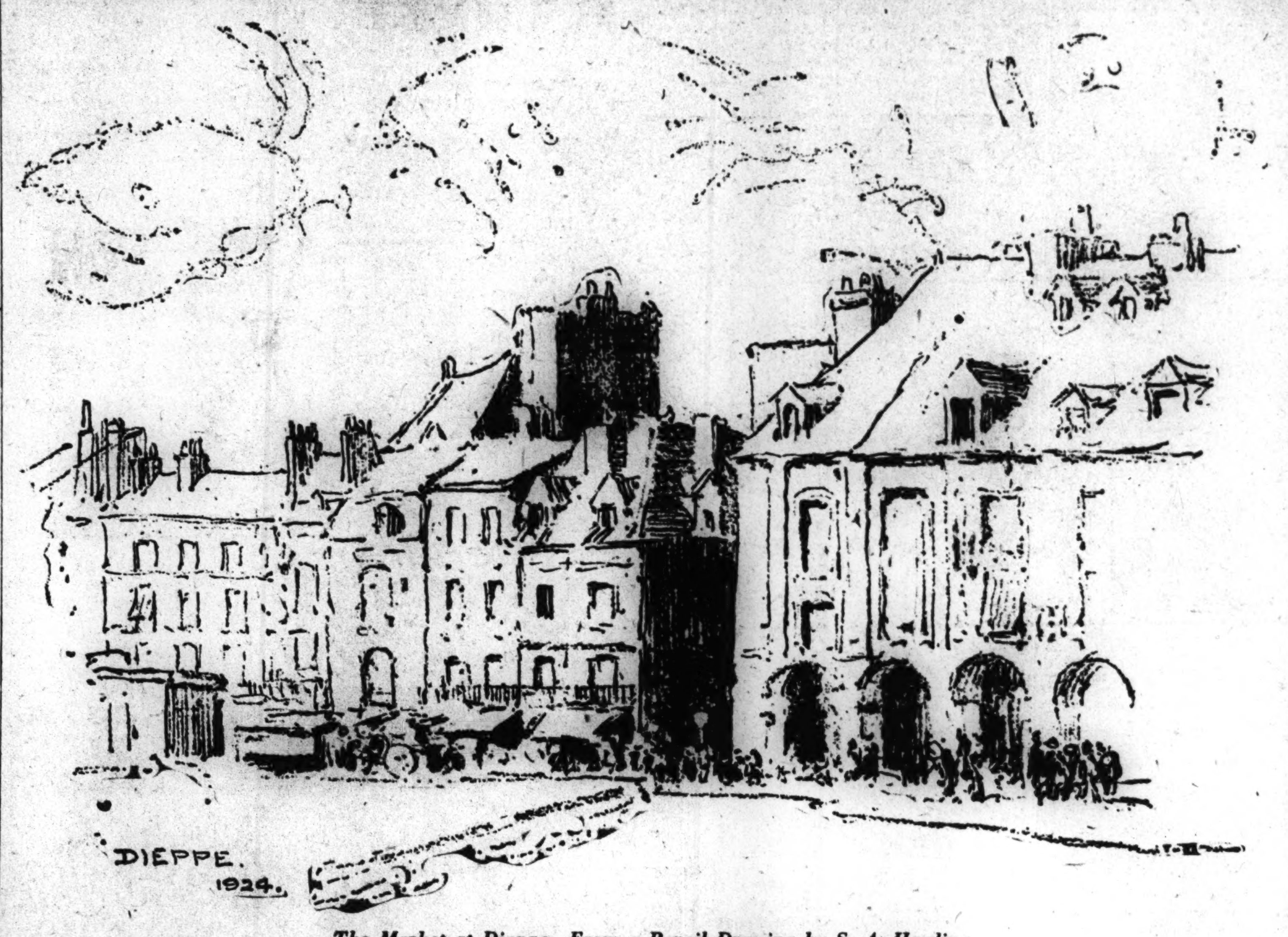
The familiar story of the widow's mite has a direct pertinency. Poor in the human sense, yet imbued with the spirit of Love expressed in a sublime generosity, she cast into the treasury of the temple all she had. Not a tithe, but "all," we read in the account as given in Mark's gospel. Christ Jesus was so deeply impressed with the marvelous generosity of the woman that he called the attention of his disciples to her act, contrasting it with the giving of others. "For all they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living." How great was her gift in comparison with what the others gave! So complete, it appears, was her recognition of the infinity of good, the source of all supply, that she was not impoverished by the thought of being without visible means. How sublime a mental state! To know that the same divine Love which fed the children of Israel, which sustained Elijah in his want, is at hand, ready and competent to meet the needs of the hour, brings so deep a sense of security and assurance as to inspire full faith in God's munificence.

How much more than a tithe, a tenth part, did the widow give! She gave all she had. Mrs. Eddy characterizes this kind of giving in apt words on page 79 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." She says, "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." The channels of supply are opened by the reflection of God as Truth and Love, whereby man's needs are always met. Those who have experienced the blessings which accompany generous giving "in the service of our Maker" bear witness to the character of the reward. It seems that the witness is universal that only by giving generously in the service of good—good, that is, which is of God—is gained the true significance of giving. Can one doubt the return in true blessedness which came to the widow?

Increasingly, men are learning the joy of right giving, for they are finding out that whatever turns thought away from self to the contemplation of another's welfare brings new interest in life, despoils the kingdom of selfishness, and opens the way to partake of the joys of Spirit, even "the beauty of holiness." In speaking of the assistance of brotherhood on page 518 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says, "The rich in spirit help the poor in one grand brotherhood, all having the same Principle, or Father; and blessed is that man who seeth his brother's need and supplieth it, seeking his own in another's good." Sharing with another the bounty which divine Love bestows can scarcely fail to pay big dividends in terms of joy and true happiness.

The Christian Scientist learns the joy of wisely sharing with others the bounty which divine Love bestows. Learning that substance is Spirit,—hence infinite, indestructible, and unchangeable,—he finds that only as he serves his fellow-men, ministering to their needs according to his capacity, giving freely of the best he has in whatever form expressed, does he render the highest service, because he is reflecting divine qualities. To be willing and ready to give generously in the service of humanity, if it be done with understanding, is to gain immeasurably in the assurance of God's protection, love, and care for His children.

"Because thou hast made the Lord, which is my refuge, even the most High, thy habitation; there shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling," declared the psalmist. How better could this assurance be manifested than in giving of one's substance to relieve and sustain the poor and needy! They who give to the church assist in the maintenance and support of the activities which are taking to the waiting heart everywhere the bread of Life. To have part in this work is to partake of "the water of life freely," to drink deeply at the never failing fountain of divine Love.



The Market at Dieppe. From a Pencil Drawing by S. A. Harding

A Little Old Town by the Sea

WHEN Henry of Navarre once asked Coligny for someone who could raise a fleet powerful enough to beat the enemy, Coligny answered him, "The burgesses and merchants of Dieppe alone could do it." It was no idle boast nor word of emptiness, for from the little French town by the sea there came forth many a gallant vessel. Was not Jean Ango, "the Medici of Dieppe" the greatest of their merchant princes, the greatest, perhaps, of the time? From small beginnings he evolved great endings, and his ships sailed away from Dieppe to trade with the Old World and the New. He came at last to stand before kings, and Francis, he of the Cloth of Gold, was entertained by him in the lovely house he built himself close to the shining sea. It stands there to this day, though the sailing ships are changed to steam.

Dieppe changes very little; it keeps its peace and its Old-World pleasantness, and its market place, which is full of business. There French thrift and French clothing are equally displayed. There are flannel shirts, foulards and ribbons, bootlaces and boots, pots and pans, shining bright, and fruit and flowers, full of gayety and color, like their own dear little town.

Chaucer's Company

I appreciate his company and love him best amid all rural scenes, especially in early spring when we together delight our souls with the sight of the glad light green of the opening oak leaves and the cold fresh wholesome smells of earth and grass and herbage. He alone at such times is capable of expressing what I feel. Reading Wordsworth and Ruskin, nature appears to me as a picture—it has no sound, no smell, no feel. In Chaucer you have it all in its fullest expression; he alone is capable of saying, in some open woodland space with the fresh smell of earth in his nostrils, that this is more to him than meat or drink or any other thing, and that since the beginning there was never anything so pleasant known to earthly man. . . .

And even now, after all said, I am still reluctant to let go his hand. From the oak-wood I go with him to the open fields in search of early daisies, and with him kneel on the grass and bend down to kiss the beloved flower. . . . Or, seated on a green bank, my hand on his shoulder, converse with him. . . .

And all this time I am seeking after something hidden. Does he, Chaucer, speak only for himself when he writes thus of daisies and of the smale fowlis with their melodie and the scents of earth and leaves and flowers, or is he expressing feelings which were more common in his day than in ours?—W. H. Hudson, in "A Hind in Richmond Park."

In the Armory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the armory are pink painted roses
In ugly painted flower pots,
Castle walls like a brick skyscraper cut down,
Shiny green terraces,
And a sky too blue, hung with papery clouds.

Enter Aladdin!
His costume is conventional;
His lamp, a bit of wood, warm brown;
His wand, a slender rod, long and shining.

Once, twice he rubs the lamp; and—

Lo, white gulls circling
Above a broad projecting rock;
Below, the surf thundering!
Dipping, circling, rising,
Then darting down to stay a moment
On the foam-splashed ledge,
The great strong-winged creatures
Play and scream and rest
While the surf thunders below.

An adventurer spirit soars up and up
Into a far gray cloud-land—
Returns anon,
The seeds of longing planted in his breast.
He preens himself;
He glories in his strength.
"Good Mother Rock, let me go to a far country—
I would see the world!"
But the rock sings the song of home;
His brothers call,
And the surf thunders below.

Slowly, steadily rising
Amid the merry group
That were his playfellows,
The sea gull makes his path
Into the far cloud-land.

"Come home, come, rest a space!"
But the voice of the home rock is lost
In the chorus of the screaming flock:
"Come back, come, play with us!"
Far and far along a dim gray way
The venturesome one soars.
Faintly now sound the voices of his fellows.
He dreams a moment of the rock called home
And of the surf thundering far, far below.

He is gone.
The flock renew their sport, forgetful;
The rock sings the home song;
The surf thunders below.

We are crowded in the armory,
And Kreisler plays his violin.

Ethel Louise Knox.

Music Heard by Night

How sweetly doth this music sound in this dead season! In the daytime it would not, it could not, so much affect the ear. All harmonious sounds are advanced by a silent darkness. Thus it is with the glad tidings of salvation: the Gospel never sounds so sweet as in the night of persecution or of our own private affliction. It is ever the same: the difference is in our disposition to receive it.—Jeremy Taylor, Seventeenth Century.

A Day With Lady Ritchie

One of the things I often did at this time was to go and stay with my aunt by marriage, Lady Ritchie, who was Thackeray's daughter.

I can see her at this moment, beautifully fresh in her lace cap, coming down the staircase of her London house in the morning after breakfast, with a few pages of MS. fluttering in her hand. She would tell me to read it over aloud to her by the dining-room fire, then she would dictate a few alterations, put the charming impressionist writing into an envelope, and rapidly address it to Messrs. Smith and Elder. After that, there were plans for the day to be made, and then came the unmaking of plans too impulsively undertaken. A letter is swiftly written to a millionairess to say that, alas! after all she had been rash in saying she could join her in a yachting cruise; she did not feel equal to it; and she would laugh at herself as she sat by the fire for having thought that she ever could impulsively have accepted anything so unsuitable to herself as going on a yachting cruise. . . . Then she must give up a sitting for her portrait next day. Her order has been given to an artist whose talent is almost nil, but who must be helped. "He hasn't allowed me to look at my picture yet, but I see him squeezing piles of vermilion on to his palette, and I quite dread it," and she posts a cheque to the painter.

Very soon after we are whirling away in a little victoria in the morning sunshine. . . . And all in a moment Aunt Anny has alighted in Queen's Gate, and is sitting in a heavy, early Victorian dining-room, under an East India Company member's portrait, among the massive mahogany chairs, encouraging and improving the old lady's spirits. The canary begins to sing. A gaunt, depressed daughter, with red hands in mittens, arranges in specimen glasses the roses the visitor has brought, and shows signs of cheering up. Whether the pair subside into dankness after Aunt Anny's departure I do not know, but her kindness has been like sun flooding into their gloomy room for the moment.

We whirl on and leave a hobby-horse and some dolls with the coachman's children. . . . We converse with their mother at the top of a stair in a mews. Other children playing about the mews stop in their play, arrested by her charming voice as she comes down the stairs to greet them.

We drive on to Westminster, and the victoria stops in Dean's Yard. And now Aunt Anny begins to feel nervous and anxious about the "odd little errand" upon which we are going. She has an appointment with the Dean, and he is ready for us: he leads us through his house and on in to the Abbey and down into the crypt, and there we find in an alcove Mr. Onslow Ford, the sculptor, and his assistant, and the bust of William Thackeray that has been moved there by them from its niche in Poets' Corner.

The fact is for years, whenever she has been to Westminster Abbey, Aunt Anny has deplored the length of the whiskers on each side of the face of her father's bust. The Italian sculptor, Marachetti, made them too long. They spoil the likeness for her and she has longed to have them clipped, and so at last she has begged Mr. Ford, and has implored the Dean to let her have her wish, and have them shortened. So now chip, chip, chip fly the bits under the white-bloused assistant's chisel. Mr. Ford stands by, very cross, for he does not like undoing another sculptor's work, and if the daughter of Thackeray had not happened to be such a charming old lady it is probable she would not have had her way. She laughs; admits that there is something absurd about the commission, but is firm that it shall be carried out; so she talks to him without paying any attention to his crossness, and makes him at last smile as he superintends the work. Finally the bust is flicked over with a cloth, as after a shave, and it is carried up into the nave and back into its own niche, and the silence and dignity of the Abbey receives it again. We all survey the bust in silence, and then disperse.

Aunt Anny is a little emotional as she gets into the victoria, smiling at her tears, then weeping again a little at her smiles; she is triumphant, for it has been a great relief.—Mary MacCarthy, in "A Nineteenth Century Childhood."

Noblesse

But in this corner, past the gate,
Safe from where the horses turned,
I used to lie till it was late;
And here it was I learned

How blue-grass is the gentlest born
Of all the gentle things that stand,
Holding, without a spear or thorn,
Hereditary land.

—Mark Van Doren, in "Spring Thunder."

No Lost Color

At the top of the Pass I obtained my first view of the San Joaquin plain and the glorious Sierra Nevada. Looking down from a height of fifteen hundred feet, there, extending north and south as far as I could see lay a vast level flower garden, smooth and level like a lake of gold—the floweriest part of the world I had yet seen. From the eastern margin of the golden plain arose the white Sierra. At the base ran a belt of gently sloping purplish foothills lightly dotted with oak, above that a broad dark zone of coniferous forests, and above this forest zone arose the lofty mountain peaks, clad in snow. The atmosphere was so clear that although the nearest of the mountain peaks on the axis of the range were at a distance of more than one hundred and fifty miles, they seemed to be at just the right distance to be seen broadly in their relationship to one another, marshaled in glorious ranks and groups. . . .

Descending the pass and wading out into the bed of golden compositæ five hundred miles long by forty or fifty wide, I found that the average depth of the vegetation was over knee-deep, and the flowers were so crowded together that in walking through the midst of them and over them more than a hundred were pressed down beneath the foot at every step. The yellow of these compositæ, both of the ray and disc flowers, is extremely deep and rich and bossy, and exceeds the purple of all the others in superficial quantity forty or fifty times their whole amount. But to an observer who first looks downward, then takes a wider and wider view, the yellow gradually fades, and purple predominates, because nearly all of the purple flowers are taller. In depth, the purple stratum is about ten of twelve inches, the yellow seven or eight, and down in the shade, out of sight, is another stratum of purple, one inch in depth, for the ground forests of mosses are there, with purple stems, and purple cups. The color-beauty of these mosses, at least in the mass, was not made for human eyes, nor for the wild horses that inhabit these plains, nor the antelopes, but perhaps the little creatures enjoy their own beauty, and perhaps the insects that dwell in these forests and climb their shining columns enjoy it. But we know that however faint, and however shaded, no part of it is lost, for all color is received into the eyes of God.—William Frederic Badè, in "The Life and Letters of John Muir."

The American Academy

In Rome I met my friend Wm. M. Kendall who is a McKim man to this day. Well, while we were foregathering we heard that McKim was coming down to Rome, and we planned to take charge of him. We did so and one of the particular things we managed was to take him to the Villa Doria Pamphili with which we were both in love. It was a miraculous day in spring. The sky was never more perfect. The trees and turf and shrubs and flowers were all in a blissful state. Presently we were standing near the big grottoed fountain. A great white peacock stepped on the parapet above and spread wide his tail. We seemed in the presence of some lovely picture. McKim sat him down on the edge of the fountain, looked about and fell into a reverie. He came out of it in a moment and turning to me he murmured. "How beautiful it all is, how beautiful!" It was out of that emotion—I venture to assert—that he developed the idea of the American Academy. It set him thinking of what young artists from America might accomplish if they in turn could be initiated into the beauty of Rome.—Royal Córtissoz, in "American Artists."

The Power of Song

Columns uplifted high,
Or living bronze,
Or stone carved skillfully,
Fame's clarions—

Never to men can give
Their deathless meed
Like song that makes to live
Each noble deed.

If poets had not come
To grace their name,
Virtue herself were dumb
And tongueless Fame,

And dead the memory
Of Hector's worth.
But winged with song they fly
Throughout the earth.

—Pierre de Ronsard. Translated by Curtis Hidden Page.

Counsel

He that will write well in any tongue must follow this counsel of Aristotle: to speak as the common people do, to think as wise men do; as so should every man understand him, and the judgment of wise men allow him.—Roger Ascham, 1554.

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RADIO

HOW TO RECEIVE WHILE BUILDING SET IS SHOWN

Unit Construction Permits Use of Apparatus Bit by Bit Until Multitube Set Is Completed

This is the first of a series of articles on a progressive receiver, that is, the building of a set step by step, each step providing a finished receiver in itself to be used until the next step is taken.

There has been a tremendous demand among the public for an opportunity to start in with radio in a small way and then increase the power of their set as time went on. In most instances, however, it has meant a continual discarding of parts, usually at some loss to the purchaser, so that the continued expansion planned has lost much of its attractiveness.

This department has been looking about for some solution of this problem that would prove to be thoroughly satisfactory. That is to say, the first receiver must be as good for its class as possible, and the last one equally as good for its class. Previous attempts to carry out a thing of this sort usually have brought out a series of sets, the last one being quite good, but the others rather poor, merely being stepping stones to the final set and not very satisfactory stepping stones at that.

After the tremendous success of the Browning-Drake receiver, first introduced in this paper last June, and published with improvements quite regularly since then, it was quite natural that this should be considered as the final receiver in the series under discussion. The writer then got in touch with Glenn H. Browning, co-inventor of the Browning-Drake transformer, and he started to work on the problem.

The winding details of the units in question have all been published in the Monitor of Sept. 22 and Dec. 1, 1924. The units are being manufactured commercially by the National Company, who are exclusive licensees of Messrs. Browning and Drake. The original antenna coil is called Unit B-D 1, the regenaformer, Unit B-D 2, and the straight Browning-Drake transformer without the tickler coil, Unit B-D 3.

The first set is a crystal receiver, its schematic diagram being shown in Figure 1. Its range is limited to approximately 10 to 15 miles, but for local stations on headphones no better set could be constructed, as the quality of the speech and music received is excellent. The tuning is not as sharp as could be desired, as the crystal has a low resistance which tends toward broad tuning.

The necessary apparatus is as follows:

A single wire antenna placed as high as convenient above the ground and having a total length (with lead-in) of about 90 feet. No. 14 or 16 copper wire is recommended.

The ground connection is made to a water pipe with No. 14 wire.

A good crystal either fixed or adjustable.

A fixed .001 m. f. mica condenser.

One pair of phones.

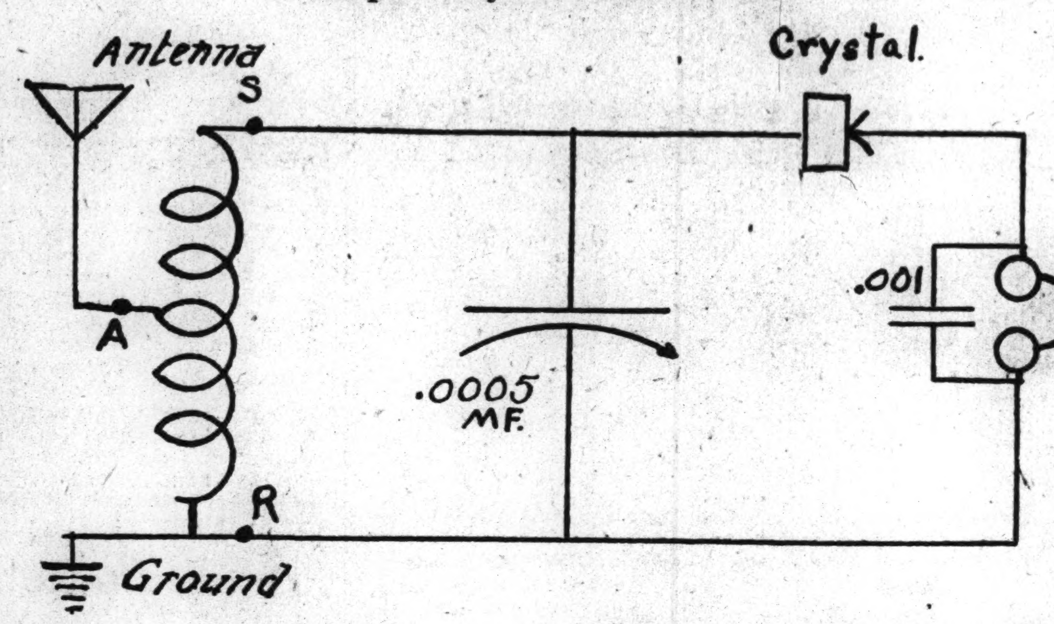
National Company Resonant Unit B-D 1. This contains the coil of proper size mounted in the rear of the .0005 m. f. condenser. Feet are included so that the unit may be mounted on a board as well as on a panel.

It is advisable to mount these parts on a board so that if later the constructor desires to use the parts for the larger sets there will be nothing to discard.

Having the specified parts, connect the point of the coil marked S to the stator plates of the condenser, and the point marked R to the rotor plates and also to ground. Connect the antenna to the point of the coil marked A. From the stator plates of the condenser a wire is run to one terminal of the crystal, the other being joined to the phones and .001 fixed condenser. The rotor plates are then connected to the other side of the phones and .001 fixed condenser and the receiver is ready to operate.

The reader now has a very satisfactory crystal receiver. The National condenser used in this unit being equipped with one of their vernier dials, the constructor has the antenna coupling and tuning device of the "Monitor Receiver." The next article will describe a one-tube set in which this unit and an additional one is used, with an exceedingly clever wavetrap included.

Simple Crystal Set Shown



CINCINNATI HAS AIR CONFLICT ON SAME WAVE

WMH and WLW, Disagreeing on Time, Mutually Spoil Reception

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13—Cincinnati's "War of the Air" was resumed last night, when station WMH began radiocasting at 7:30 on a wavelength of 422.3 meters, and at 8 o'clock station WLW came on the air on the same wavelength. Discord resulted, and it was virtually impossible for owners of receiving sets to separate the stations. A shrill whistle, or heterodyne, marred reception.

The two stations were ordered by S. W. Edwards, radio inspector at Detroit, Mich., to divide time on the same wavelength. Conferences failed to solve the time arrangement and last Monday night both came on the air at the same time, but one, it was said, on a lower wavelength. Later, however, both stations were crashing away on the same wave.

Officials at WLW contend that since its station has been on the air longer than the younger station that it should not be called upon to disarrange its regular programs. WMH officials contend that the air is free and that it is entitled to its allotted time prior to the shifting of the station from 326 meters to 422.3 meters. Both stations insist the bombardment will continue until the Department of Commerce makes a decision.

NEW MOVE IS MADE IN RADIO TUBE CASE

Radio Corporation to File Supplemental Answer

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 13—Judge Hugh M. Morris in the United States District Court today took under advisement the petition of the Radio Corporation of America for a further hearing in the injunction proceedings instituted by the De Forest Telephone and Telegraph Company, following the presentation of arguments in the case by counsel for the Radio Corporation. Argument for the defendant corporation was made by John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President of the United States at the recent election.

Last week Judge Morris granted a preliminary injunction restraining the Radio Corporation from the sale of radio vacuum tubes manufactured by the Westinghouse Lamp Company, a subsidiary of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company.

At the hearing today the attorneys for the plaintiff offered a motion asking for the signing of the decree to make the injunction permanent, and the defendant counsel asked permission to file a supplemental answer. The latter motion was granted.

International Radio Conference Proposed

Washington, Feb. 13

PROVISION of $75,000 for an international radio conference here in September, to which 50 governments would be invited to send representatives, was asked in a supplemental estimate of appropriations for the State Department transmitted to Congress by President Coolidge.

Another item in the estimate, which totaled $111,800 for use during the current and next fiscal years, would provide $30,800 for alteration and decoration of the United States Embassy property in Mexico City.

Radio Programs

For Friday, February 20

We have had many "America First" movements, but a new one has recently sprung up, called "Read America First," being sponsored by KDKA, with Frederick P. Mayer of the Department of English, University of Pittsburgh, as the leader. With an able teacher to select one's books from the mass of material offered to the public today, a program of constructive reading by contemporary authors should prove decidedly attractive and valuable. We have the talent in the United States, but a great deal of fiction of the "best seller" type is parading under the name of literature, so that the worthwhile works are often buried beneath less worthy efforts. Co-operation on the part of radio stations of the type offered by KDKA will prove a valuable expedient in placing credit where credit is due in the field of literature, saving the business man or woman much useless effort in their selection of books. So start in on this date with Mr. Mayer and see how it goes.

GREENWICH TIME
(British programs by courtesy of Radio Times)

2LO, London, Eng. (365 Meters)
8:25 p. m.—Speeches at the civil service dinner, from the Connaught Rooms, Holborn Restaurant.

5IT, Birmingham, Eng. (475 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—Speech by the Earl of Birkenhead, relayed from the Chamber of Commerce banquet.

6BM, Bournemouth, Eng. (385 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Musical Appreciation.

5AW, Cardiff, Wales (353 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—"The Charm of Variety."

2ZY, Manchester, Eng. (375 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert in aid of the Lord Mayor's Unemployment Fund.

5NO, Newcastle, Eng. (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—From the Cotton Fields.

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Canadian National Railways, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Musical program by Moncton Baptist Church choir, under direction of Prof. C. M. Wright, choirmaster; Joe Mazzier and his Rainbow Melody Boys.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CNRT, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, Ont. (356 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Studio program, by the Canada Male Quartet, assisted by Jessie Archer, soprano, and Harold H. Frost, concert pianist; William McDonald, bass; "Enchantment" (Herbert Oliver), Jessie Archer and W. B. Archer; address by H. H. Melanson, general passenger traffic manager, Canadian National Railways; "Can't You Hear Me Calling, Caroline," Leslie Plestead, baritone; 10:30—Luigi Romanelli and his King Edward Hotel Dance Orchestra.

CNRE, Canadian National Railways, Edmonton, Alta. (517 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Studio concert: Violin solos by pupils of Gladys Flint, bass solos by E. J. Caseley, soprano solos by Miss Rita Swain, accompanied by Dr. Gordon, who will give several piano solos; mezzo-soprano solos by Miss May Aspinall.

WEEI, Edison Electric Illuminating Company, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Charles W. Williams, tenor, accompanied by Kathryn Sampson. 8—Neapolitan program. 8:30—Gilchrist Quartet. 9—All Saints Choir, George C. Phelps, organist and director.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (380 Meters)
7 p. m.—Mark Strand Theater Orchestra, Albany, N. Y. 7:45—Address, "Some Common Faults in Spoken English," Theodore Baird, department of English, Union College. 8:15—Radio drama, "Harvest," by Henry Hamilton, presented by the WGY Players. 10:30—American Trio and Lillian Rosenthal, soprano.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph Company, New York City (492 Meters)
6 p. m. to 12 m.—Dinner music from the Rose Room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Elizabeth Kunzer, pianist; Blanche Elizabeth Wade, story teller; Ruth Morgan, soprano; the Happiness Boys; Hohner Harmony Hour; Spear Home Entertainers; Emerald Ball from the grand ball room of the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria; Meyer Davis' Lido-Venice Orchestra.

WAHG, A. H. Grebe & Co., Richmond Hill, N. Y. (316 Meters)
8 p. m.—Maude Mason, pianist; Evan Davies, Scotch baritone; Michael Lamberti, cellist; Dorothy M. Waite, soprano; Maude Mason, pianist; Evan Davies, baritone. 10—Radio question box, conducted by William F. Diehl. 10:15—Nassau Club Dance Orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (455 Meters)
8:40 p. m.—Wanamaker program: Charles M. Courboin, great Belgian organist; Marcel Grandjany, harpist. 9:30—United States Navy Night. 10:45—Beaux Arts Orchestra.

WLIT, Lit Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. (395 Meters)
8 p. m.—"Fifteen Minutes With Sam Wingfield, humor editor of the Country Gentleman." 10—Meeting of the Morning Glory Club. 1 a. m.—Features from the studio.

KDKA, Westinghouse Electric Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)
8:15 p. m.—"Read America First," fifth in the series of monthly discussions of current literature, by Frederick P. Mayer of the department of English of the University of Pittsburgh. 8:30—Rieck-McJunkin program.

WGR, Federal Telephone Company, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Recital by John F. Gunderman Jr. 9—J. L. Knell's Tokyo Dance Orchestra. 10—Larkin String Orchestra.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, Gold Medal Station, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)
8 p. m.—Musical program by the Sigma Alpha Iota Musical Sorority. 9—"The F&R Family."

KYW, Westinghouse Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (536 Meters)
9 p. m.—Beginning of Midnight Revue. 1 to 2 a. m.—Frolic of the Midnight Sons who hold "Night Court."

KFQA, Principia, St. Louis, Mo. (261 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lecture on Christian Science by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., given under the auspices of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Louis, Mo.

WLS, Sears-Roebuck, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
8 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program: Ann Williams; Kenneth Clark and his Hawaiian guitar; Ford and Glenn; "John Turnipseed" series, E. G. Thiem, farm philosopher, prairie talk, "How the Markets Are Made," J. C. Campbell, marketing specialist in charge of livestock reporting, United States Department of Agriculture. 9—Helen Wile Burkhardt. 9:10—WLS Theater presents a radio drama, a Saddler feature. 9:30—Silvia Platt, pianist. 9:40—Senate Theater Syncopators. 9:50—Glenn's Cornhuskers. 10—Senate Theater Symphony Orchestra. 10:10—Garfield Park mixed quartet. 10:20—Isham Jones and his College Inn Orchestra. 10:40—Ford and Glenn Time.

WHAS, Courier-Journal, Times, Louisville, Ky. (400 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert by the Shawnee Melody Makers; contralto solos, Mrs. E. Nold Henderson.

WDAF, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo. (365.6 Meters)
11:45 p. m.—Nighthawk Frolic, the "Merry Old Chief" and the Plantation Players.

WOAW, Woodmen of the World, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
7:15 p. m.—Current sport events, Ivan L. Gaddis. 9—Program by courtesy of the Omaha College Club, auspices Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Address, "Seeing by Radio Territory Covered by the Burlington Route," Dr. G. E. Condra, director conservation and survey division, University of Nebraska.

WFAA, News-Journal, Dallas, Tex. (475.9 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Mrs. Bon Sory Robertson and assisting musicians in recital.

WBAP, Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
9:30 p. m.—Concert arranged by the Euterpean Club of Fort Worth.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Rhodes Dept. Store, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—The Times program. Artists' recital, featuring Nelle Duffey and Faith Rossiter. 10—Eddie Harkness and his orchestra, playing from the Marine Room of the Olympic Hotel.

KGW, Morning Oregonian, Portland, Ore. (492 Meters)
8 p. m.—Lecture sponsored by University of Washington extension division. 10:30—Hoot Owls.

KPO, Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Calif. (423 Meters)
8 p. m.—Cleveland Orchestra. 9—One-act play by members of the Theater Arts Club under the direction of Talma Zotta Wilbur.

KHJ, Times-Mirror, Los Angeles, Calif. (395 Meters)
7:45 p. m.—Capt. John T. Riley will talk on "The Income Tax." 8—Program presenting "A Trip Through Orange County" under the auspices of the Orange County Farm Bureau, arranged by H. E. Wahlberg. 10—Art Hickman's orchestra.

KNX, Evening Express, Los Angeles, Calif. (337 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Dinner hour program. 8—Columbia program. 9—Eastern program. 10—Amateur hour. 11—Ambassador Hotel Abe Lyman's Coconut Grove Orchestra.

Question Box

336. Will you be kind enough to give me the list of parts, maker's name, etc., of the Reflex set you described on Jan. 20th? Can I obtain more complete details of this set, such as panel layout, or perhaps blue prints? My location is not ideal for radio reception. I have a high voltage power line in front of my house, 14,000 volts (I understand), which runs east and west, and about 80 feet from my set. My antenna is a single wire, 60 feet in length, 44 feet high at free end, slopes to 18 feet at the house, 15 feet lead-in four feet ground to cold water pipe, antenna runs north and south, free end south, and when using a sensitive set, such as the Browning-Drake, the noise of the power line completely drowns out other reception, so I am using a homemade low loss tuner with two stages of audio added, which does not pick up much of the power line noise and is of rather good quality but is limited to about 25 miles. Perhaps a loop antenna or some type using a counterpoise might help, but so far have not tried either.

L. C. S., Los Angeles, Calif.

(Ans.) M. B. Sleeper at 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, will gladly give you a list of parts and any other information you may desire about this set which he designed. You must be in an unusually uncomfortable neighborhood as far as radio reception goes. It might prove profitable for you to try a counterpoise. This device often helps to eliminate interference and sharpen tuning.

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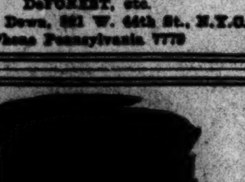
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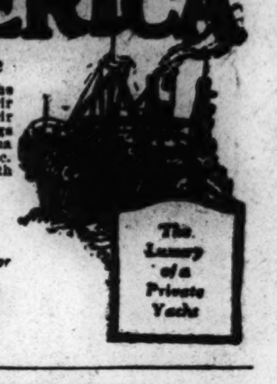
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HOTEL PORTLAND

PORTLAND OREGON

MUCH INTEREST IS MANIFESTED IN OIL SHARES

American Can Also Feature of New York Stock Market

Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's New York market. Oils were in brisk demand after the holiday advance in mid-continent crude prices, Marland, Sinclair and Standard Oil of California opening a point or more higher.

Savage Arms moved up 3 points, and Peoples Gas 1⅜. U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, which advanced 14½ points Wednesday and then broke 30, opened 2 points lower at 218.

American Can assumed the leadership of the advance, jumping 4 points to 175¾, the highest price in its history. Heavy accumulation continued in the oil shares, Phillips, Royal Dutch, Pacific, Pan American B, Independent Oil & Gas and General Petroleum being added to the list of petroleum shares to advance a point or so while Tidewater moved up 2 points.

Maxwell Motors B and Worthington Pump also sold 2 points above Wednesday's closing prices and Union Pacific, Mack Trucks, Allied Chemical and Universal Pipe gained 1 to 1½ points.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling selling slightly lower around $4.77½.

Specialties Erratic

Trading in the general list slowed down when erratic fluctuations took place in high-priced industrial specialties.

Nash Motors dropped 15 points to 250, and United States Cast Iron Pipe recorded a similar drop by touching 205, or 45 points below the record high established Wednesday. Commercial Solvents A broke 10 points to 160, and the B fell back 8 to 159.

Toward noon buying support developed in United States Cast Iron Pipe, which recovered its early loss by touching 220, while American Can passed 176.

Rallying tendencies again appeared in the general list despite the failure of the directors of the Southern Pacific Railroad to increase the regular dividend.

Call money renewed at 3½ per cent.

There was not much variation in the prices of the popular speculative shares in the early afternoon. New York Central, and Texas & Pacific were strong. Gulf States Steel and "Nickel Plate" were conspicuously heavy. Associated Dry Goods rose 4½ to 171½, a record figure. Commercial Solvents A rallied to 175 and the B to 170.

Oil Company Bonds Up

Recovery of oil company obligations based on another series of crude oil price advances and a further cut in production, featured today's bond trading. Sinclair 6s and Skelly 6½s made gains of more than 2 points, and several other active petroleum issues moved up a point or so.

Trading interest in the railroad group centered in a slump in St. Paul bonds, which followed a reaction in the road's stock. Price movements elsewhere in the list were irregular.

A further rise in Polish 6s was attributed to preparation for the early sale of a new Polish loan. An offering of $25,000,000 Argentine notes was quickly absorbed.

WHEAT ADVANCES WHILE CORN AND OATS PRICES DROP

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Wheat today made a vertical rise of 7 cents a bushel almost as soon as trading began. Word that the Department of Agriculture was authority for a statement that world wheat supplies would be very [illegible] at the end of the crop year was a stimulating factor, as was the announcement of export business amounting to 1,500,000 bushels.

The opening which ranged from 3¼ [illegible]c higher, with May $1.82@1.84½ and July $1.56½@1.57, was followed by profit-taking in which May descended to $1.80¼.

General liquidation on the part of holders of corn and oats quickly set in when prices went up at the outset in sympathy with wheat.

The liquidation dislodged many orders to stop losses and as a result the declines were greatly accelerated. After opening at ⅛@1⅞c higher, May $1.[illegible]½@1.29¾, the corn market fell to $1.24¾, May.

Oats started at ⅛@2⅞c advance, May 55@56c. Later May dropped to [illegible]

Despite higher quotations on hogs, provisions underwent a sharp tumble owing to the break in prices of feed.

FLOUR PRICES DROP DOLLAR A BARREL FROM HIGHEST PRICE

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13 — Flour prices have dropped more than $1 a barrel from the recent high record of two weeks ago, mills today quoting first grade at $9.50@9.55 a barrel in carlots. The recent top on Jan. 24 was $10.60@10.75.

Quotations on flour, millers explained, are not based in wheat futures, but on cash wheat.

BRADFORD WOOL TRADE CAUTIOUS

By Special Cable

BRADFORD, Eng., Feb. 13 — The wool market is irregular with extreme caution being shown in all sections. Much business is held back awaiting more stable conditions. Many believe the decline has been too great and a recovery in values likely. Merinos show the greatest weakness while noil [illegible] greater demand for the Continent.

Sixty-fours are quoted at 5s. 11d.; [illegible]s. 5d.; fifty-sixes, 4s. 3d.; fifties, 3s. 6d.; forty-fives, 2s. 10½d.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—At the annual meeting of Eastman Kodak Company amendments to by-laws providing for a chairman of the board and for a general manager will be acted upon. If the amendments are adopted the directors will elect George Eastman chairman and William G. Stuber president. Frank [illegible] will be elected general manager.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—International Railway reports to the New York Public Service Commission for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924, a deficit of $31,551 after charges, compared with a deficit of [illegible] in the corresponding period [illegible]. Income statement for 1924, as compiled from quarterly reports, shows a deficit of [illegible], compared with a deficit of [illegible] in 1923.

OIL PRODUCTION

OIL CITY, Feb. 13—The daily average oil production for the week ended Feb. 7 was 1,914,428 barrels, a decline of [illegible] from the previous week, according to Oil City Derrick.

ZINC SURPLUS LOWER

Stocks of slab zinc decreased 2212 short tons [illegible] to 12,896 tons Feb. 1, compared with [illegible] Jan. 1, 1925. This is the smallest amount on hand since June 30, [illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex-dividend

BRISK DEMAND FOR DRY GOODS

Large Sales Reported in the Chicago Market—Active Call for Prints

CHICAGO, Feb. 13—Business in the Chicago textile and garment market the last 10 days has been unusually active due to the influx of 1500 merchants who attended the convention of the Interstate Merchants Council.

Many of these men and their buyers stayed over a number of days to complete their shopping and as a result jobbers and wholesalers are delighted with the business, all of it for spot delivery.

The last week is recorded as one of the largest in volume of sales, exclusive of the clearance sales, that the jobbing houses have had in several years. "The business was well placed all over the house," said one executive, "and we find that more merchants coming to the convention took time to come in and buy than at any other event of this kind. Combined with this the style show that the manufacturers have given also created interest among the buyers and helped to create much new business."

In the textile divisions silks probably received the most attention, and prints were in greatest demand in both the crepes and as well in the chiffons and georgettes. As far as the buyers can see it looks like a tremendous print season and rather than re-printing, new effects are brought out so that there is a wide choice to be had.

This factor may also have considerable weight with the way that merchants are buying, for rarely do they want an entire piece, hence this has meant extra cutting teams to care for the measuring and refolding of merchandise.

In about equal proportion is the demand for the finer or novelty type of percales.

BIG TUNNEL READY FOR THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON

Within a day or so the longest tunnel of its bore in the world will have been completed in California by the Southern California Edison Company.

It is the great Florence Lake Tunnel, which at a cost of $17,000,000 will divert the waters of the upper San Joaquin River under one of the greatest ranges in California; pour down through Huntingtn Lake the volume of water which will accelerate the amount of power now generated from four power houses which stretch down the San Joaquin Canyon, and make possible the building of other power houses which will develop something over 1,000,000 horse power of hydro-electric energy.

The building of this tunnel, which is 13½ miles in length and with 15-foot bore, is regarded by engineers as one of the most daring construction achievements of this generation. The Rogers Pass Tunnel on the Canadian Pacific Railroad is eight miles long, and is the longest tunnel on the American continent, and the Simplon Tunnel under the Swiss Alps is about 11 miles in length.

The Florence Lake Tunnel in itself is the key achievement of the Southern California Edison Company's Big Creek-San Joaquin River project which will cost $375,000,000, or $15,000,000 more than the Panama Canal.

WESTERN RAILROAD TRAFFIC INCREASES

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—More extensive buying of merchandise and miscellaneous commodities than a year ago is indicated in the movement of freight by western railroads. Steel shipments are heavier and other building materials are moving at a good rate.

The movement of grain, while still heavy, is said to be showing the effect of the big movement earlier in the season when farmers rushed to take advantage of high prices. Profits of grain sales apparently are finding their way into other markets judging from loadings of miscellaneous freight throughout the west.

ELECTRIC POWER AT LOWER COST

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—How it happens that the American public is paying less for its electricity now than before the World War is indicated by statistics covering 1924 just issued by the North American Company, which supplies current to large areas in and around Cleveland, St. Louis, and Milwaukee.

"Despite higher costs of coal, transportation, labor, and other operating items, and despite much higher taxes, the public is receiving more dependable electric service at lower cost than in pre-war days," says the announcement. "This result is achieved largely through a constantly improving operating efficiency and more widespread use of electricity."

EQUIPMENT ORDERS PLACED BY ROADS

The Union Pacific Railroad has purchased 15 coaches, 5 diners and 5 observation cars from Pullman and 15 baggage cars from American Car & Foundry, in addition to 500 flat cars and 500 gondolas previously reported.

Minneapolis & St. Louis bought 1000 box cars, 500 gondolas, 200 flats and 125 refrigerators from American Car & Foundry, and is about to buy passenger cars and locomotives.

Swift & Co. ordered 150 stock cars from Illinois Car & Manufacturing. Burlington is inquiring for 500 gondolas.

PENNSYLVANIA FINANCING

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13—While the Pennsylvania Railroad announcement did not specifically mention the amount of funded debt increase authorization is to be asked for, it may be regarded as significant [illegible]

NEW YORK COTTON

(Quotations to 2 p. m.)

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Mar.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Liverpool Cotton

	Opening	High	Low	Sales	Last	Prev.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REPUBLIC STEEL'S PROFITS

[illegible]

NATIONAL ACME DEFICIT

[illegible]

W. W. GRAND STORES YEAR

[illegible]

PACIFIC TELEPHONE NEW STOCK

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. [illegible]

THE NEW YORK RATE

[illegible]

IRON CAP COPPER COMPANY

[illegible]

NEW YORK CURB

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
26700	Contl Oil	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝

MISCELLANEOUS OILS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
1600	Am Maracaibo	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1400	Cities Service wi	42⅞	42⅝	42⅝

DOMESTIC BONDS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
53	Am Beet S 6s	100⅞	100½	100⅞
36	Mid Cont P 6½s wi	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
9	Stnd Gas El 6½s	114½	114¼	114¼
8	Cuba Co NJ 6s	98½	98¼	98¼
30	Wab RR 5½s wi	96	96	96

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	2 p.m.
20	Est RR France 7s	87½	87½	87½

SAVINGS BANK CONFERENCES

Discussion of Problems of Importance—High-Water Mark for Deposits

Four regional conferences will be held during the next few weeks under the auspices of the Savings Bank Division of the American Bankers' Association. The meetings will take place in San Francisco, Feb. 19-20; Minneapolis, Feb. 26-27; Chattanooga, March 5-6, and Boston, March 12-13.

The San Francisco conference will be called at the St. Francis Hotel, and Paul A. Pflueger, assistant vice-president of the Humboldt Bank, San Francisco, will be chairman.

All bankers in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico have been invited. Alvin P. Howard, president of the savings bank division of the association, will deliver the introductory address. Talks and discussions on problems in the savings field will follow.

How Savings Banks Help

The evening of Feb. 18 there will be a dinner at the Palace Hotel, in charge of E. V. Krick, national president of the American Institute of Banking, followed by a speaking contest on the subject, "How Savings Banking Helps the Community."

Other conference events will be a theater party Feb. 19, a tour of San Francisco and vicinity, and a banquet Feb. 20.

The Minneapolis conference will be held at the Radisson Hotel under the chairmanship of Thomas F. Wallace, treasurer of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of that city. All bankers in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Missouri have been invited. The conference sessions will be held morning and afternoon.

Feb. 26 there will be a luncheon and an informal dinner in the evening at which men of national prominence will speak.

The Chattanooga conference will be held at the Signal Mountain Hotel under the chairmanship of Taylor R. Durham, vice-president of the Chattanooga Savings Bank. This conference district includes Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas and West Virginia.

The Boston meeting will take place at the Hotel Somerset, under the chairmanship of J. H. Solida, president of the Franklin Savings Bank, Boston. This conference district comprises Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia.

Big Gain in Deposits

The importance to which savings banking has risen in the United States is indicated by the fact that more than half the individual deposits in the country are of this class, according to a statement by W. Espey Albig, deputy manager of the American Bankers' Association in charge of its savings banking activities. He says:

"Savings deposits in banks and trust companies reached a high-water mark June 30, 1924, with a total of $20,844,-[illegible]000 which is 51 per cent of the total individual bank deposits of the United States.

"Savings deposits constitute the one largest factor in the banking structure of today. The increasing importance of savings deposits is appreciated by bankers as evidenced by the rapid increase in banks doing savings business.

"The number of savings banks has not materially increased during the [illegible]"

[illegible]

MISSOURI PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, Feb. [illegible]

BOSTON & MAINE

[illegible]

H. H. FRANKLIN MFG. CO.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 13—[illegible]

FEDERAL SUGAR PASSES DIVIDEND

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The Federal [illegible]

CATTLE AND HOGS LOWER

Surplus of Steers in Face of Dull Market—Hogs Plentiful—Sheep Scarce

CHICAGO, Feb. 13 (Special)—Business in the cattle market has been dull and slow this week, with offerings considerably in excess of the demand. There has been a surplus of plain and common steers every day in the face of a dull and draggy market.

Buyers have bought very sparingly, with the result that there is a large supply of cattle accumulated in the last four or five days. Prices are fully 50 cents lower on all grades, except the best which are too scarce to cut much figure in the general market.

Most of the plain, lightweight cattle were quoted at $7@8.50. It took very good steers to sell at $9, and not many were choice enough to bring $10. Fat yearlings are quotable at $11@12.

Cows and heifers sold slowly at steady prices, but the tendency was downward. Most cows are off 25 cents, with the outlet uncertain and unreliable. The bulk of the offerings sold at $3.60@4.75.

A few good, fat heavy cows went at $5@7 and the yearling heifers were steady at $7@9. Canner and cutters were quoted lower at $2.25@3.50. Bulls sold steady at $4@6.

Calves were steady. Packers paid $11@12 and shippers paid $1 more. Stockers and feeders sold slowly at $5@8, with a fair demand for the heavy ones.

The recent rise in hog prices proved too much of a temptation to farmers with the result that the supply was considerably larger than last week. Prices were off 10 to 15 cents. On account of a fair shipping demand the trade was fairly active, but the big packers were inclined to shy at the large receipts.

Best heavy hogs brought $11.20. The most, however, sold at $10.75@11.15, with the medium weights at $10.60@11, and the lights at $10@10.75. Pigs sold slowly at $8@9.

As a result of the light receipts in the sheep department the lamb market developed a better tone. Good fat lambs were held at $18.50, nearly 50 cents more than they brought a few days ago. Country demand for feeders was steady, with the thin lambs going at $17@17.50. Ewes went at $8@9.50.

BOTH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS INCREASE DURING JANUARY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Imports of merchandise into the United States in January were valued at $346,000,000 compared with $296,506,212 for January, 1924.

Exports were $447,000,000 compared with $395,172,187 for January, 1924.

The favorable trade balance for last month was $101,000,000 compared with a favorable trade balance of $99,665,-975 for January, 1924.

Imports of gold for the month were valued at $4,223,147 compared with $45,135,760 for the corresponding month last year. Gold exports were valued at $73,488,505 compared with $280,723.

The increasing amount of gold exports which has been shown in the last few months has been due, department officials said, to the increased loans to foreign countries and to increased exports of gol to India and Australia.

Silver imports for January were $7,303,770 compared with $5,979,758 for January, 1924.

Silver exports were $11,307,797 compared with $8,208,644.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL IS HEAVY

The Iron Trade Review says: Continued maintenance of a rate of production close to the highest mark in history is the dominating feature of the steel situation.

While new business is of only moderate volume, February specifications from consumer against first quarter contracts have been so heavy that the present scale of operations is considered assured for this month.

Outside of the Mahoning valley, where independent steel works operations are reported this week to be 67 per cent, the general report is a sustained activity near maximum.

DIVIDENDS

Truscon Steel declared the regular quarterly dividends of 3 per cent on the common, payable March 15 to stock of record March 5, and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable March 1 to stock of record Feb. 18.

Union Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 a share on the preferred and $1 a share on the common, both payable March 2 to stock of record Feb. 16.

Standard Oil of Ohio declared the regular quarterly $2.50 common dividend, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 27.

U. S. Gypsum declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾ per cent on the preferred and 2 per cent on the common, payable March 31 to stock of record March 14.

Southern Pacific Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record Feb. 27.

PRAIRIE OIL ADVANCES CRUDE

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., Feb. 13—Prairie Oil & Gas has advanced crude 20 to 35 cents, according to gravity. New prices are: Below 30 gravity, $1.35, up 20 cents; 30 to 32.9 gravity $1.55, up 20c; 33 to 35.9 gravity $1.80, up 25 cents; 36 to 38.9 gravity $1.95, up 25 cents; 39 to 41.9 gravity $2.10, up 25 cents; 42 gravity and above $2.35, up 35 cents.

HOUSTON, Feb. 13—Humble Oil & Refining Company followed the Prairie Oil & Gas Company advances.

INTERNATIONAL TELEPHONE

The preliminary report of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company for 1924 shows a surplus of $1,-395,674, equal after preferred dividends to $11.17 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,468,745, or [illegible]

TRUSCON STEEL'S YEAR

[illegible]

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13—Pacific [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA RAPID TRANSIT

[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Feb. 13—[illegible]

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	
2000	E Mass 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	Hood Rub [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1000	MassG4½s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3000	Mass G 4½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5000	NE Tel 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BOSTON CURB

Quotations to 2 p. m.

	High	Low	Last
Ahumada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ace	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bagdad Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Champion	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chief Cons Min.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crystal Cop	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denbigh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duray	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eureka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
E Smitg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron Cap	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jerome eVrde Dev	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kelidnator	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mohican Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paymaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Submarine Signal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trinity	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuolumne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United eVrde Ext	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Venezular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Verde Mines	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
W Comstock	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ARGENTINE ISSUE LEADS OFFERINGS

New offerings today were led by an issue of $25,000,000 Argentine Government 6-month 4½ per cent treasury gold notes at 100 to yield 4.25 per cent, the proceeds of which are to be applied toward payment of a similar face amount of notes maturing [illegible] on Feb. 25 and $5,000,000 [illegible]

Others included $10,000,000 Union Oil Company 10-year 5 per cent sinking fund gold bonds at [illegible] to yield less than 5½ per cent and $6,000,000 S. D. Warren Company 6 per cent sinking fund gold bonds at [illegible] to yield [illegible] per cent.

BOSTON & MAINE INCOME

Boston & Maine reports to the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities net income of [illegible] for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1924, compared with a net loss of $145,843 in the corresponding quarter of 1923.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The Baltimore & Ohio asked authority to issue $6,179,000 refunding and general mortgage 6 per cent bonds.

LEAD PRICE REDUCED

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The American Smelting & Refining Company today reduced the price of lead from 9.75 to 9.50 cents a pound.

NEW HAVEN'S IMPROVEMENT

Road's Treasury Position Is Stronger Than in Many Years

With the great improvement in earnings which has taken place during the last year, the treasury position of the New Haven Railroad is stronger than it has been in many years.

Current assets on Dec. 31, last, were $29,599,204, of which cash and "special deposits" amounted to $12,079,350, or more than 40 per cent of the total.

Compared with this were total current liabilities of only $16,651,290, giving working capital of $12,947,914.

Current liabilities were the smallest in at least a half dozen years. The company did not owe a dollar on bank loans. The largest item of current liabilities was somewhat more than $7,-000,000 traffic and car service balances payable. This in the natural course of business is always a large item.

Better Earnings Likely

New Haven earned a surplus after charges of $2,998,650 in 1924, of which $1,628,332 was made in the last quarter. The total for the year was equal to $1.90 a share on the $157,117,900 stock and contrasted with a deficit of $2,917,106 in 1923, a deficit of $4,845,-768 in 1922 and a deficit of $14,121,623 in 1921.

It was, in fact, the first surplus since 1917 and the largest one since 1916. New Haven is headed for much better results this year. It has started off with traffic on the increase, and the month of January and February to date have not produced any very severe weather conditions. This latter is a tremendously important factor because a winter of heavy snowfall and extreme cold can readily eat up a lot of money.

The expectation is that January earnings will make a very good showing for this season.

Current Liabilities Less

The following shows New Haven's position with respect to current assets and liabilities over the last three years:

	Cur. Assets	Cur. Liab.
Dec. 31, 1924	$29,599,204	$16,651,290
Sept. 30, 1924	31,804,761	19,071,273
June 30, 1924	29,915,306	17,693,842
Mar. 31, 1924	30,337,824	18,665,810
Dec. 31, 1923	26,462,224	18,792,739
Sept. 30, 1923	33,668,794	22,073,594
June 30, 1923	27,812,576	22,257,870
Mar. 31, 1923	25,732,000	22,221,329
Dec. 31, 1922	26,761,108	22,301,420
Sept. 30, 1922	28,463,724	20,410,982
June 30, 1922	29,488,581	19,724,419
Mar. 31, 1922	29,020,188	26,240,534
Dec. 31, 1921	31,519,276	30,232,039

BRADSTREET'S LOCAL REVIEW OF TRADE

Bradstreet's summary of local trade conditions says:

The dry goods trade is rather slower in developing than [illegible] Few of the larger jobbing houses are doing business in volume [illegible] year ago, when business was quite active during the first three [illegible] months, and only became depressed [illegible]

Textile mill reports [illegible] little [illegible] change in volume of business, and [illegible] of goods [illegible]

[illegible]

BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, Feb. 12—The principal items in the weekly statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans and disc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank rate	[illegible]	[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND

LONDON, Feb. 12—The Bank of England's statement of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Feb. 12, '25	Feb. 5, '25
Circulation	124,847,000	125,464,000
Public dep	[illegible]	[illegible]
Private dep	9,569,000	11,048,000
Gov't securities	115,081,000	114,913,000
Other securities	45,819,000	67,503,000
Reserve	73,460,000	73,688,000
Prop res to liab	22,479,000	22,858,000
Bullion	18.83%	15.67%
	128,577,000	128,573,000

UNION OIL OF CALIFORNIA

Report of Union Oil of California for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows net profit of $10,704,048 after interest, federal tax, depreciation and depletion, equal to $2.83 a share (par ($25) earned on $94,-500,000 stock, as compared with $8,032,-649 or $8.92 a share on $90,000,000 stock (par $100).

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA SHOWS GRATIFYING RESULTS

Exports From the United States for 1925 Totaled $769,-573,240, an Increase of About 11 Per Cent Over 1923, Report Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—One of the most important aspects of United States foreign trade—that with Latin America—has shown gratifying development during 1924, according to J. B. McKey, assistant chief of the Latin-American division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Exports from the United States to Latin America totaled $769,573,-240, an increase of about 11 per cent over the figures for 1923, according to preliminary statistics. Imports from South American countries amounted to $1,059,578,995, an increase of slightly less than one per cent over the preceding year. Outstanding developments of the year were large increases in exports to Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Venezuela, and declines in imports from the River Plata region.

Also, the reviving markets of Europe have taken an increasing proportion of Latin-American exports which formerly went to the United States. Shipments from Argentina, for example, declined 34.7 per cent, and from Uruguay 67½ per cent, due to the large exports of wool, hides and linseed to Europe. The prices received for these commodities in European markets are one of the factors which increased their imports from the United States.

"The increase in trade with Brazil is remarkable in view of the various political disturbances in the country during the year," it is stated by Mr. McKey, "and should tend to allay doubt as to whether we can meet competition in that market. Our imports from that country increased 25 per cent in value. Due to enhanced purchasing power and improved exchange, our sales there increased by 43 per cent. Automobiles and gasoline had large shares in this increase."

The increase of trade with Mexico is also regarded by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as a gratifying development. Recently collected figures show increases of over 19 per cent in imports from this country and over 12 per cent in exports across the southern border of the United States. The United States is buying from Mexico increased quantities of lead, copper, silver, and vegetables. American automobiles and mining machinery are bought with the proceeds of these exports.

One of the most impressive trade increases was that in the exchange between the United States and the French West Indies, imports from that section having increased 291 per cent. Colombia and Venezuela showed gains of 26 and 25 per cent respectively in exports to the United States, and of 28½ and 48 per cent in their purchases.

Lower sugar prices, it is pointed out by Mr. McKey, account for the slight decline noted in 1924 imports from Cuba.

RAIL TRAFFIC CONTINUES AT A HEAVY PACE

Figures on 50 Systems Show Gains of 1 to 36 Per Cent—Gulf Coast Leads

Freight traffic statistics continue to forecast excellent January railroad earnings statements. In the first five weeks of January, which includes the week ended Jan. 3, loadings of revenue freight totaled 4,450,993 cars, as compared with 4,294,270 last year, 4,239,379 in 1922 and 3,582,314 in 1921. Figures for individual roads are only available for the first four weeks of that month, but they also compare well with the corresponding 1924 period.

The table below shows the number of cars of revenue freight loaded and received from connections on 50 of the most representative lines of the United States in the four weeks ended Jan. 24, the corresponding period last year, the change and the per cent change.

	1925	1924	Inc. P.C.
Eastern District			
Boston & Maine	97,487	95,941	1.6
New Haven	116,726	113,672	2.7
Delaware & Hud.	64,831	60,588	7.0
Del., Lack. & W.	92,951	85,342	8.9
Erie	119,302	116,377	2.5
Lehigh Valley	78,888	78,238	0.8
New York Central	313,987	311,435	0.9
N. Y., Ont & W.	15,009	15,331	*2.1
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	86,956	78,939	10.1
Pere Marquette	43,661	40,558	7.6
Pitts. & West Va.	10,864	8,980	20.9
Wabash	74,801	78,065	*4.1
Wheel. & L Erie	28,707	29,114	*1.4
Allegheny District			
Baltimore & Ohio	229,521	226,876	1.1
Cent RR of NJ	93,069	95,386	*2.4
Pennsylvania Syst.	575,636	552,287	4.2
Reading	156,074	156,984	*0.6
West Maryland	66,866	60,499	10.5
Pocahontas District			
Chesapeake & Ohio	120,073	93,292	28.7
Norf & Western	103,080	93,785	9.9
Southern District			
Atl Coast Line	80,259	80,091	0.2
Seab Air Line	57,281	57,083	0.3
Southern Ry syst.	177,967	174,025	2.2
Gulf, Mob & Nor.	8,673	8,000	8.4
Illinois Central	166,740	163,153	2.2
Louisville & Nash.	142,495	130,625	9.0
Nash, Chat & St L.	27,724	26,018	6.5
Northwestern District			
Chi & Gt West	145,826	135,840	7.3
Chic Gt West	23,789	22,559	5.4
St. Paul	135,597	123,675	10.4
Great Northern	54,241	47,452	14.3
Soo Line	46,561	41,655	11.7
Northern Pacific	64,982	58,587	10.9
Central Western District			
Atchison	133,101	121,727	9.3
Chicago & Alton	34,165	33,037	3.4
Burlington	150,871	140,580	7.3
Rock Island	108,394	99,709	8.7
Chi & East Ill	38,160	38,345	*0.5
Denver & Rio G W.	27,782	24,031	15.6
South Pac lines	150,608	148,731	1.2
Union Pac system	92,818	86,626	7.1
West Pacific	9,853	8,348	18.0
Southwestern District			
Gulf Coast Lines	16,693	12,237	36.4
Int.-Gt. Northern	16,784	15,695	6.9
Kansas City So.	19,208	18,216	5.4
Missouri-Kan-Tex	49,431	42,971	15.1
Missouri Pac	139,968	122,263	4.5
St. L-San Fran	70,970	62,765	13.0
St. L Southwest	21,983	21,534	2.0
Texas & Pacific	35,291	33,629	4.9

*Decrease.

As was the case for the first three weeks, only six of the above 50 roads, or 6 per cent, moved less traffic than they did in 1924. The greatest decline amounted to only 4.1 per cent, ranging to 0.5 per cent.

Gulf Coast Lines made the best showing of any railroad, with a 36.4 per cent gain in loadings, while Chesapeake & Ohio's traffic was up 28.7 per cent, and that of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia 20.9 per cent. These three roads have been the leaders since the first of the year.

Compared by districts, the best showings were made in the northwest and the southwest, with the greatest individual gains being recorded in the latter section of the country.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	4%	3½%
Outside com'l paper	3¾@4	3¾@4
Year money	4 @4½	4 @4½
Customers' com'l loans	4	4
Individ. cus. col. loans	4	4

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	68⅝c	68¼c
Bar silver in London	32⅛d	32⅛d
Bar gold in London	86s 8d	86s 6d
Mexican dollars	52⅝c	52¾c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$52,000,000	$1,120,000,000
Year ago today	70,000,000	
Balances	16,000,000	138,000,000
Year ago today	34,000,000	
F R bank credit	11,774,402	120,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞%
30@60 days	3⅛@2⅞
60@90 days	3⅛@3
Less Known Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞
30@60 days	3⅛@3
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛
Eligible Private Banks—	
Under 30 days	3 @2⅞
30@60 days	3⅛@3
60@90 days	3¼@3⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½	Chicago	4
New York	3	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia	3½	Kansas City	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam	4	London	4
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	10	San Francisco	3½
Budapest	18	Prague	4½
Bucharest	6	Rome	5½
Bombay	7	Sofia	6½
Brussels	5	Stockholm	5½
Copenhagen	7	Swiss Bank	4½
Oslo	6½	Tokyo	8
Calcutta	6	Vienna	15
Lisbon	9	Helsingfors	9
Warsaw	12		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

	Current	Last previous	Parity
Sterling—			
Demand	$4.77¾	$4.77⅛	$4.8648
Cables	4.77⅞	4.77⅛	4.8648
French francs	.0527	.0536¼	.193
Belgian francs	.0504⅝	.0510¼	.193
Swiss francs	.1927	.1928½	.193
Lire	.0412½	.0414½	.193
Marks	.2381	.2381	.238
Holland	.4022	.4028	.402
Sweden	.2695	.2695¼	.268
Norway	.1526	.1527½	.268
Denmark	.1782	.1780	.268
Spain	.1422½	.1421	.193
Portugal	.0496	.0498	1.08
Greece	.0162½	.0164	.193
†Austria	.0141⅛	.0141⅛	.2026
Argentina	.3975	.3987	.4245
Brazil	.1140	.1125	.3244
Poland	.1925	.1925	.238
†Hungary	.014	.014	.203
Jugoslavia	.0162½	.0164¼	.193
Finland	.0252	.0252	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¼	.0295¼	.2026
Rumania	.0051½	.0051⅛	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7575	.7600	1.0832
Hong Kong	.5562	.5562½	.78
Bombay	.3585	.3585	.4866
Yokohama	.3920	.3925	.4984
Uruguay	.9851	.9888	1.0342
Chile	.1071	.1260	.365
Peru	4.18	4.24	4.8665
Canadian Ex.	.19⅝	.00 57-64	

†Per thousand.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Feb. 13—Consols for money were 58⅝, De Beers 12⅛, Rand Mines 3. Money was 2¾ per cent. Discount rates—short bills 3⅝@3½ per cent; three months' bills 3⅝@3½ per cent.

Minneapolis Reserve Bank's preliminary report on retail trade in January in northwest shows increase of 10 per cent over January, 1924.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Feb.11	Last— Feb.11
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4th 4¼s rg.	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.27	101.30

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

SURPLUS FREIGHT CARS OFF

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—On Jan. 31, Class 1 railroads had 213,921 surplus freight cars in good repair and immediately available for service, a decrease of 14,915 under the number on the 22d of that month, according to American Railway Association. Of the total 69,736 were coal cars, a decline of 8228 within the week; 103,209 were box cars, a decrease of 5873; 18,271 were stock cars, a gain of 167; while the number of surplus refrigerator cars increased 194 to 13,382. Car shortage is practically non-existent.

STORRS MAY RETIRE

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 13—The retirement of President Lucius S. Storrs as head of the Connecticut Company, which under a federal trusteeship controls and operates the Connecticut trolley lines formerly owned and operated by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, will take place in the immediate future, it is understood. President Storrs declined today to make any statement bearing on the report.

S. D. WARREN CO. BONDS

A syndicate composed of Parkinson & Burr, Estabrook & Co., and Lee, Higginson & Co., of Boston are today offering a new issue of industrial bonds. They are the S. D. Warren Company first closed mortgage 20-year sinking fund 6s, dated Feb. 1, 1925. The amount is $6,000,000, the offering price 98, to yield about 6.15 per cent. Provision is made for refunding the Massachusetts income tax up to 6 per cent.

HIGHER RATE ON MOTORS IS SIGNIFICANT

Indicates the Confidence of Business Leaders in Trade Outlook

From the increase in the dividend rate of General Motors common stock from a regular $5 to a $6 annual basis two conclusions appear warranted.

First, one of the most powerful industrial groups in the country controlling the company, the du Ponts, and leading New York banking interests liberally represented on the directorate have placed their approval upon an extremely liberal dividend policy calling for the distribution of a much heavier percentage of earnings of a major industrial than has been the case in years, except where the equity shares owned the business outright without bonds or preferred stock.

Second, current motor company earnings and prospects are entirely satisfactory and far more encouraging than the rank and file had been led to believe.

General Motors earned last year $6.91 a share for its 5,161,600 shares of common stock, but including its equity in Fisher Body and the Acceptance Corporation the balance ran up to approximately $8 a share. Now such figures for what was on the whole a good automobile year may seem to fall short of justifying the increase in dividend, but several factors alter the situataion.

Larger Profits Expected

In the first place, General Motors in 1924 recognized changing conditions in the automobile industry and completely abandoning the policy of urging dealers to take cars regardless of current retail sales, religiously determined to ship cars only as dealers could absorb them.

The result was that the General Motors retail organization disposed of 70,000 more cars than were forwarded them. From April on the margin of retail sales over factory shipments was very large in every month save September and October, and even in those two active autumn months the margin over actual consumer sales was very slight.

Now this policy of trimming sails has made for very sound conditions in the industry but it prevented a stabilization of production that probably cost the company with reduced output $12,000,000, or about $2.50 a share.

This year General Motors expects to manufacture every car sold and largely for that reason expects profits to be greater than in 1924.

Cash Position Strong

The doubling of the Fisher Body dividend from $10 to $20 a share, a month ago, really heralded an increase in the General Motors dividend, for the parent company owned 60 per cent of Fisher Body common. The doubling of the Fisher rate amounted to an additional balance of 70 cents on General Motors common and provided all but $1,500,000 of the $1 increase in the dividend now ordered.

The year is too young to make estimates worth while, but it is interesting to note that the General Motors management is anticipating a balance of at least $10 on the common stock this year.

Another factor which made for dividend liberality is the exceptionally strong cash position General Motors has been enjoying. At the end of the year it had $87,000,000 in cash, $40,000,000 more than at the end of 1923, and when spring rolls around it will undoubtedly have an even $100,000,000.

Now the directors feel that such a sum on the present-day level of prices is about $25,000,000 more than is needed in the business, and under such conditions common stockholders, who assume the business risk, are entitled to a businessman's return.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The combined statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks compare (000 omitted):

	Feb. 11 1925	Feb. 4 1925
Total gold reserv.	$2,896,340	$2,920,890
Gold ex agst F R nts	1,760,708	1,777,868
Total reserves	3,041,033	3,064,594
Bills discounted:		
Sec govt obligations	190,515	207,325
Other bills disc.	141,291	115,042
Bills bot open mkt.	324,647	308,004
Total bills on hand.	656,453	630,371
Mem bnk res acct	2,174,546	2,193,624
F R notes in act circ	1,713,662	1,690,385
Ratio of total res to dep F R note lia comb	76.9%	77.4%

The ratio of total reserves to net deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined for the 12 Federal Reserve banks and the entire system as of Feb. 11, 1925, compared with the previous week and a year ago follows:

	Feb. 11 1925	Feb. 4 1925	Feb. 13 1924
Boston	75.9	78.2	84.7
New York	74.6	76.4	81.5
Philadelphia	81.0	79.8	82.0
Cleveland	73.3	72.0	79.4
Richmond	86.2	86.0	72.3
Atlanta	89.3	88.9	72.8
Chicago	78.3	78.0	88.8
St. Louis	76.1	76.9	80.0
Minneapolis	83.2	83.1	78.6
Kansas City	74.7	75.4	72.6
Dallas	70.4	69.2	52.4
San Francisco	74.0	74.8	82.7
Total	76.9	77.4	80.9

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston statement of resources and liabilities compares (000 omitted):

	Feb. 11, 1925	Feb. 4, 1925
Total gold reserves	$239,843	$242,168
Gold exclus ag'st FR nts	164,119	164,946
Total reserves	254,903	256,151
Bills discounted—		
Sec by U S Govt obligtns	13,179	12,109
All bills discounted	7,768	5,243
Bills bo't in open market	47,744	43,178
Total bills on hand	68,711	60,530
Liabilities—		
Member bank-res acct.	140,248	134,398
F R notes in actual circ	192,516	190,894

The New York Federal Reserve Bank reports as follows:

	This week	Last week
Tot'l g'ld reserves	$887,866,000	$919,068,000
Total reserves	921,278,000	950,369,000
Bills discounted:		
Secured by U. S. gov't obligations	108,916,000	111,733,000
All other	40,155,000	21,513,000
Bills bought in open market	75,884,000	67,731,000

CRUDE OIL ADVANCES

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13—The price of Cabell, Somerset and Ragland grade oils, quoted on the market here, was increased today by the principal purchasing agencies, meeting the recent increases made in Pennsylvania grades. The new prices were: Cabell grade in Eureka lines $2.20; Somerset medium in Cumberland lines $2.30; Somerset light in Cumberland lines $2.45, an increase of 25 cents a barrel; Ragland grade in Cumberland lines $1.30, up 10 cents a barrel.

STEEL MERGERS RUMORED

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Wall Street heard reports today of possible steel mergers, one linking the Youngstown Sheet & Tube with Inland Steel, while Republic Iron & Steel and Jones & Laughlin also were mentioned in the rumored amalgamations. Reports also were current that negotiations were in progress toward a merger of Penn Seaboard Steel and the Eastern Steel Company, the capital required being said to be in the hands of a Philadelphia bank.

REAL ESTATE TAX BURDEN CHANGED LITTLE SINCE 1880

Authority Declares That National Increase in Assessments Lags Behind Increased Valuation of Land and Buildings

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 10 (Special Correspondence)—Real estate in the United States, instead of assuming an ever greater portion of the national tax burden, is bearing practically the same burden it has carried since 1880, according to John A. Zangerle, auditor of Cuyahoga County and widely known tax authority. He declares the national increase in real estate assessment has generally lagged behind increased valuation of land and buildings.

Mr. Zangerle bases his discussion on real estate, with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on an analysis of the report on public debt, taxes collected and assessments, issued by the United States Department of Commerce. He said:

This analysis shows that the per cent of aggregate tax burdens borne by real estate in 1922 was 74.1 per cent as against 74.4 per cent in 1912, 74.7 per cent in 1902 and 76 per cent in 1880. In other words, real estate here bore about the same proportionate tax burden in 1922 as it bore in 1912, 1902 and 1880. These proportions pertain to the general property tax figures only, of course, with classified property, specific or income taxes not being considered.

Assessments Increase

This does not mean that real estate taxes have not increased enormously in the United States. The per capita tax in 1912 was $13.91, as against $32.23 in 1922, an increase of 131 per cent. The increase for the decade, 1902-1912, was only 50 per cent.

Real estate assessments in the United States increased 78.1 per cent for the decade 1912-22, as against 96.3 per cent for the decade 1902-12. When it is borne in mind that the dollar's value is about 68 per cent, this increase must be regarded incommensurate with the real gain in land values and a probable 100 per cent increase of building values of structures existing in 1912, without considering new buildings erected during that time. This indicates how real estate assessments in the United States have quite generally lagged and failed to keep pace with increased values.

In my opinion it is remarkable that the highest increase of realty assessment was in the western north-central states, such as Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota—agricultural states—where, we have been led to believe, economic conditions were going down hill rapidly. Either the middle Atlantic states have been poorly appraised or they have not enjoyed the same rate of increase of real estate values as the agricultural states apparently have.

Notion Contradicted

In this connection I think it safe to say that the average person assumes that the great city and county centers of the United States enjoy an undue prosperity and proportion of the wealth as compared with the rural sections of the states. Not only do the figures contradict such a notion, but seem to corroborate the theory that farming communities enjoy greater relative wealth than do urban communities.

The following table shows the relative increase in assessments on which Mr. Zangerle's analysis was made:

State	P. C. of increase 1912-22	State	P. C. of increase 1912-22
Arizona	671.4	Alabama	82.1
Nebraska	633.6	Illinois	68.5
So. Dakota	491.2	New Jersey	60.5
No. Dakota	406.0	Iowa	59.1
No. Carolina	337.0	California	59.0
New Mexico	304.5	Pennsylvania	58.8
Colorado	284.1	Montana	58.1
Utah	247.7	Georgia	56.7
Indiana	218.5	New Hampshire	52.5
Tennessee	190.2	Rhode Island	52.2
Michigan	172.6	Ohio	49.6
Missouri	170.1	Oklahoma	47.7
Louisiana	161.9	Minnesota	47.1
Delaware	151.2	Maine	47.1
Idaho	134.6	Massachusetts	46.3
Wyoming	134.5	Texas	44.6
Dist. of Col.	113.9	So. Carolina	43.4
Florida	105.4	New York	41.7
Virginia	103.1	Kansas	28.9
Nevada	98.6	Washington	24.9
Mississippi	93.2	Arkansas	24.7
West Virginia	90.6	Vermont	22.7
Kentucky	87.8	Oregon	13.6
Connecticut	85.3		

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

POSTAL revenues have increased at a much more rapid rate than the mail pay received by the railroads from 1917 to 1924 indicating that the Post Office is receiving more service without a proportionate increase in its own costs. For every dollar of postal revenues taken in 1917, $1.62 was received in 1923 and $1.74 in 1924, according to Dr. Julius H. Parmelee, Director of the Bureau of Railway Economics. Payments to the railroads for carrying these mails have increased only from a basic $1 in 1917 to $1.185 in 1924.

The Post Office, therefore, has earned 74 per cent more and has only had to spend 18½ per cent more for the transportation of the mails by rail. The basis used is that of a "60-foot equated car-mile," and payment is on a space basis rather than weight. The Government has been loading the cars to greater capacity in recent years, thereby obtaining more service without a proportionate increase in cost. "From the Government point of view," Dr. Parmelee states, "this is a laudable, efficient and economical thing to do. From the railway viewpoint, it adds more weight without any increase in revenue."

The average weight per equated car-mile increased from 3.28 tons to 6.29 tons in the period, a 92 per cent increase. The revenue earned by the Post Office was $1.31 in 1917 and $2.51 in 1924, an equated 60-foot car-mile. Out of this, only 25.75 cents were paid the railroads for hauling it in 1917 and 32.25 in 1924, further showing that economies have been effected by the Post Office in the transportation of mails and indicating that higher rates for carrying newspapers are not predicated on such costs.

One ton of mail is hauled one mile for 5.1 cents, or stated differently, 392 pounds are hauled one mile for 1 cent. The fact that the Government receives 92 per cent more an equated car-mile in 1924 over 1917, and pays out only 25 per cent more, shows a very substantial saving, a fair proportion of which comes from newspapers, and which makes further increases unwarranted.

The Interstate Commerce Commission

Salaries of members of the Interstate Commerce Commission are $12,000 a year, the term of office being for seven years. Appointments must alternate between political parties, no more than six Republicans or six Democrats out of the 11 members sitting in office at one time. The chairmanship is arranged by the members, the practice being that of rotation, or seniority, and is of one year's duration. The duties of the commission, and the related acts which define its functions, fill a book of more than 200 pages, including the adjudication of rate matters, the supervision of railway accounts and expenditures, the approval of the issuance of new securities, railroad consolidation, locomotive inspection, and diverse activities.

Of the present 11 members, only one, Mark W. Potter, is actually a former railroad executive, formerly president of the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio. The other members include ex-railroad commissioners of various states and others familiar with transportation problems, but without experience in management of railroad companies. Mr. Potter's resignation leaves the railroads without a member with such experience as a background among the commissioners.

Thomas F. Woodlock, recommended by the President to succeed Mr. Potter, is equipped by experience for the post, having served as director of railways in the past and as a financial writer and editor specializing in railway finance. He is a native of Dublin, Ireland.

Railroad Administration Salaries

The report made by James C. Davis, director-general of railroads, in summarizing the work of that department and accounting for the $1,675,000,000 cost to the Government, recalls the situation confronting those who accepted service with the railroad administration. As the first director-general of railroads, William G. McAdoo was unable to accept salary, since the law forbids a government employee drawing salary from more than one position at the same time. As he preferred to remain as Secretary of the Treasury, he held that post at $12,000 a year and served the Nation as head of the railways without remuneration.

Walker D. Hines, his principal assistant, and successor, received $25,000 a year (one-third of his salary in private life), and when he became director-general refused to increase his own salary. Under him were seven regional directors, drawing from $40,000 to $50,000 (all of whom also had earned more than they received in Government service), while on the side-lines, so to speak, were the railroad presidents who had been deposed, and who, although information is lacking, undoubtedly were paid their same salaries by the corporate organizations for remaining as presidents, although without authority.

In the situation occasioned by the taking over the roads, it worked out in such a manner that the greater the authority, the smaller the salary, and in the three highest posts, the subordinates received just double the salary of their immediate superiors. John Barton Payne and James C. Davis, who followed Mr. Hines, received the same remuneration, $25,000, making them the highest paid Government officers excepting the President.

Mr. Hines has recently agreed to return to Europe to study river shipping conditions under the Dawes plan, without remuneration.

Trans-Continental Passenger Service

Officers of western lines agree, in substance, with those of eastern roads as to the inadvisability of operating through sleepers from San Francisco to New York or Washington. One passenger official states that the establishment of such service has often been contemplated, but has been rejected for several reasons. Among these are the fact that most travelers desire to break the journey at Chicago, while those who are in a hurry may make almost direct connections both ways. If two lines formed such a combination, other groups would set up similar through services and the result would become burdensome and unprofitable.

If individual roads took this action in conjunction with certain trunk lines operating from Chicago to New York, they would incur the antagonism of other eastern lines which would retaliate by routing their westbound business against the carrier which thus delivered all of its eastbound business to one line exclusively.

North Station Traffic Decreases

The number of passengers handled through the North Station, Boston, decreased in 1924 to 27,717,242, a loss of 2,886,803 travelers under 1923. The station has heretofore claimed the record of handling the largest number of passengers handled by one road in one station, but this sharp decrease will place the Erie's Jersey City station ahead of the Boston & Maine's terminal. Wider use of automobiles is the reason ascribed by the railroad for the decline, which extended to all parts of the system.

Extra Fare Refunds

Extra fares paid on limited trains are "guarantees" of on time arrival at destination. Between New York and Chicago, the basic running time by all routes is 28 hours. Under that, an extra fare of $1.20 an hour is charged, so that on the 20-hour trains, the extra fare amounts to $9.60. For each hour behind schedule arrival, the passengers are repaid $1.20, this being given after 55 minutes. After the entire amount of the extra fare has been used up, there is, of course, no further refund, although this rarely occurs. On the New Haven, the $1.20 refund on the two limiteds is made if the train is more than 29 minutes late reaching Boston or New York.

Of Interest to Travelers

All Pennsylvania Railroad station and terminal restaurants east of Pittsburgh are to be operated by the Savarin Restaurants, effective Mar. 1, it is announced by G. D. Dixon, vice-president of the Pennsylvania and L. M. Boomer, president of the Savarins, Inc. The latter company is a part of the Boomer-Du Pont hotels, in New York, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Washington and Montreal. In taking over the station restaurants, the Savarin Company agrees to maintain the same standards of service and to retain the same employees.

The scenic wonderland of southern Utah, including Zion National Park, Cedar Breaks and Bryce Canyon will be opened to the public May 15, the Union Pacific states. The railroad operates a motor transportation service through the section, in connection with modern hotels for visitors.

A train from Pennsylvania Terminal, New York, for Boston, via Hartford and Willimantic, with connection for Worcester, leaves at 11:30 a. m., affording connection in same station at New York with morning trains from Philadelphia and Jersey coast points.

The Orange Blossom Special, via the Seaboard Air Line's new route to West Palm Beach carries the name on a sign on the observation platform. The eastern and southern roads in general do not follow the practice of western lines in having attractive illuminated signs carrying the name of the train on the observation.

Through sleeper St. Louis-Oklahoma City, via Parsons, has been added to Missouri, Kansas & Texas train leaving St. Louis at 9:03 a. m. This is in addition to regular car on evening train from St. Louis to same points.

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NORWAY'S TRADE STATUS BETTER

Industrial Development of Country Doubles Number of Its Workers

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 27 (Special Correspondence)—King Haakon struck a happy note when, in his speech given at the festival dinner in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Norwegian Association of Civil Engineers, he said that the Norwegian civil engineer at all times had been able to solve the problems of the occasion, and that he had never met a foreign civil engineer in Norwegian employment.

Again and again it has been stated that Norway is the most favorably situated country in the world in respect to water power, and that there exists hardly any country able to work its water power as cheaply as Norway. An industrial expert recently stated publicly that it was estimated Norway has 16,000,000 horsepower of water power; of which amount 1,800,000 was harnessed in 1922. No wonder that the Norwegian civil engineer prophesies a great future for his country.

Let us look at some of the facts that were presented at the recent conference of Norwegian civil engineers by persons in high authority, facts which give an impression of what the Norwegian engineer has meant to the country in the past 50 years.

Norway's Trade Balance

The importance of industry in Norway's trade balance is shown in the trade statistics. According to these, the export value of industrial products in the beginning of the seventies was 5,500,000 kroner yearly, which is about 8 per cent of the total exports. But in 1917 the value of the industrial exports had increased to 520,000,000 kroner, which was more than half of the total exports of that year. These figures show that Norway has developed from an agricultural, fishing and shipping country, into an industrial country, although not to the same extent as other countries.

If Norway had not taken part in the industrial development, the consequences might have been that a very considerable part of her population would have had to emigrate, and the standard of living and the living conditions in Norway would have been much lower than is the case now. While the population increased from 1897 to 1915 by 16 per cent, and the estimated income for all occupations by 158 per cent, the combined wages paid in industry have increased 235 per cent, much more rapidly than the estimated income in the whole country.

Development of Water Power

The recent rapid development of industry in Norway has taken place in close connection with the tremendous development of the water-power industry. By the water-power industry is meant the electro-chemical industry. But even wood refinery is to a great degree involved in this designation. In this latter industry, which is somewhat older, about 500,000,000 kroner is today invested, while in the electro-chemical industry, which practically did not exist in 1900, a capital of between 700,000,000 and 800,000,000 kroner is now invested. This industry, the country's youngest, nearly reaches the value of its shipping, which is the pride of the Nation, and has taken centuries to build up.

The total amount of water power harnessed was not more than 150,000 horsepower in 1900. From 1905 to 1910, just when the electro-chemical industry started to make headway, development took place with almost lightning rapidity. Altogether about 1,800,000 horsepower is now harnessed. Of this 750,000, or 42 per cent, go to the electro-chemical industry. Of these 750,000 horsepower about half, or 370,000, are at present allocated to the production of nitrogen, about 100,000 for aluminum and the rest is divided on carbide, ferro-alloys, zinc, hydrogen, for hardening of fat, natrium and some other smaller products. The electro-chemical industry, by reason of the good water power, and because it is in a marked degree in harmony with the qualifications of the Norwegian people, is founded upon a secure basis.

The Nitrogen Industry

No export has developed relatively as greatly as has the electro-chemical industry. The most important branch in this field, the nitrogen industry, is practically independent of the supply of nitrogen. Of the remaining ones, which come in the front line when large-scale production is considered, are aluminum, zinc and phosphates for fertilizing purposes. The supply of raw materials for these products will not for a measurable future put any limit on production. With the development of technique in view the same may be said about aluminum.

With a future increased consumption of these products the nitrogen production probably will be quadrupled within 50 years—and with water power as the cheapest productive method, it might be possible that the Norwegian water-power industry within 50 years will be increased by 5,000,000 horsepower.

It appears thus that it will be possible to increase the prosperity of the country by a further development of the water-power industry and to bring the trade balance to a favorable position. There is no fear that a large-scale industrial development will be accompanied by a corresponding increase in a dissatisfied proletariat.

Workers Increase

It is obvious that the number of workers will increase with the development of industry. Thus the number of workers in the entire industry had increased from 75,000 in 1900 to 150,000 in 1920. But at the same time the number of workers in the chemical and electro-chemical industries had increased by only 9000 men, in spite of the tremendous increase of the invested capital, horsepower and turnover. For 1,000,000 horsepower, corresponding to an invested capital of 1,000,000,000 kroner would equal 10,000 men. These people would have good living conditions, as experience shows that wages in the electro-chemical industry are on a higher level than most other industries.

It is also characteristic that the standard of life of the laboring classes in this country has improved considerably since 1900, during the same period in which the development of the electro-chemical industry has taken place. At least it seems to be doubtful if there is any country in recent years that can show a greater improvement of the conditions of the workers than Norway can.

Capital is a deciding element for the development of water power. It is typical of the water-power industry that it requires a large capital outlay. Great capital cannot be had in this country now, nor for a considerable time to come. If, therefore, a development of the water-power industry is needed, this required capital must be sought abroad. With the control which the State has opportunity to exercise, and with the requirement that the concessionnaire shall make the plants over to the Nation at the expiration of the lease, there need be no fear of foreign investment of capital. Hitherto sentiment has been much opposed to letting in foreign capital to the country.

PACIFIC TELEPHONE'S YEAR

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, reports net income of $4,500,855 after tax, depreciation and interest, compared with $3,539,574 in 1923. After payment of preferred dividends surplus was $143,366, compared with $119,574. The balance of $143,366 in 1924 is equal to 79 cents a share on $18,000,000 common, compared with $119,574, or 66 cents a share, in the previous year.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO

St. Louis-San Francisco declared 3 per cent interest on the 6 per cent cumulative adjustment bonds for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1924, payable April 1. During the six months' period balance available for interest on adjustment bonds was $6,942,314 and interest amounted to $1,218,372. Balance available for interest was over 5½ times requirements.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1925 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Search for So-Called "Security"

Security is doubtless a desirable thing, but to subordinate the whole policy of a nation to security, as France understands it, is in the long run to work against the very object which the country would achieve. We have heard so much about the need of giving France security that we begin at last to ask: What is this special dispensation which France requires and which the world accepts without demur as France's right? Even those who have disputed most of France's claims have never disputed its claim to security. And yet, when before in the history of the world has any first-rate power ever put forward such demands?

Most countries work quietly to insure their own safety by their own methods, but France calls the whole world to its aid by proclaiming loudly, on every possible occasion, the danger in which it is placed.

Now, while we have the greatest possible sympathy with France and would advocate any legitimate means of insuring its safety, it is perhaps time to reflect that it is not by harping upon danger that danger is conjured. When the war was won by the Allies, it seemed premature to think of a new attack, but unfortunately the thoughts of France, and of a considerable part of the world, have been directed toward the more or less imaginary peril of a German war of revenge, and much that has been done under this obsession is of such a character as to make a war not less likely, but more likely. Fear always creates the thing it dreads.

Now, to have made friends with Germany unreservedly immediately after the armistice would have been the safest, as well as the most generous course France could have followed. Instead, in the moment of victory France began to think about the possibilities of defeat.

Most of the precautions that have been taken are in themselves dangerous. For example, the German Army has been reduced to 100,000 men, while France maintains an army of 750,000. Germany is not allowed to manufacture munitions, while there is nothing to prevent France from manufacturing whatever quantities of munitions it pleases. This is a state of affairs against which Germany must inevitably seek to revolt.

Then there is the occupation of Rhineland—German territory—which cannot but create constant friction. The recent refusal to evacuate the Cologne bridgehead in accordance with the terms of the Treaty naturally produced bitter feelings in Germany, and undid most of the good work done by M. Herriot in the pacification of the two countries after the unfortunate occupation of the Ruhr.

But a third precaution which France is taking against German aggression runs entirely counter to its purpose, if its purpose is to prevent a new war between France and Germany. France has made allies of all the new and the new-old states of central Europe, and is the leader of a long file of countries from the Baltic to the Black Sea. France is so committed that if there should be a purely local quarrel which involved a slight revision of the treaties of 1919, France must go to the rescue of the small countries.

These engagements and the whole tangle of alliances are such as to multiply the possibilities of war on a grand scale. In short, when one considers the matter objectively, it will be seen that almost everything that France has done to put itself beyond the reach of war, which so preoccupies its imagination, has made the prospects of war greater. It is the old story of those who flee from danger.

Unhappily, too, most of the propositions which are made even at the headquarters of the League of Nations for the protection of France and the abolition of war, would have for effect the preservation of the status quo in Europe—an object which is impossible and which therefore is in itself mischievous—or the division of Europe into two armed and hostile camps, since the French chiefly understand safety as meaning that as many nations as possible should coalesce against Germany.

It is not in this way that war will be averted; all this is entirely contrary to the objects of the League as understood in 1919. If France and Germany would only talk together frankly and make some friendly political, as well as economic, arrangement, it would be well for the peace of the world.

The subject is vast, but the immediate point is that fear is a bad counselor, and that this overanxiety about security which has been so marked a feature of post-war Europe is itself the most dangerous element of all, and everything should be done to eliminate it. It is by unduly fearing the dangers that they are multiplied and magnified.

The Surcharge on Pullman Rates

There is persistent return, from time to time, to the attack upon the practice, inaugurated a number of years ago, of permitting the railroads of the United States to impose a 50 per cent surcharge on all Pullman car fares. Several months ago, it appears, the United States Senate adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Robinson of Arkansas recommending that the authority to make this charge be recalled. Subsequently a subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Commission investigated the matter and reported in favor of abolishing the charge. A few days ago, by a divided opinion and barely by a majority, the commission voted to permit the practice to continue. Senator Robinson, who has again proposed congressional action, announced a few days ago that three commissioners, Messrs. McChord, Campbell and McManamy, dissented from the prevailing opinion, holding that no Pullman surcharge should be collected, while Commissioners Aitchison and Esch were of the opinion that while some additional charge was warranted, the present surcharge is unjust because it exceeds the value of the service to the traveler. They therefore urged that it should be reduced one-half.

Whatever justification there may be for any surcharge is the alleged extra cost to the railroads incurred in transporting passengers in Pullman cars. Logically, if there is no additional or extra cost to the railroads, the imposition of the additional charge to the passenger cannot be defended. The railroads themselves, it is argued, cannot reasonably exact this charge because of the additional service rendered by the Pullman Company and paid for by the passenger, even without the added surcharge, when he buys his ticket. Whatever extra cost there may be for transporting the Pullman coaches is, nominally, a matter for adjustment between the Pullman Company and the railroads. It seems that in most cases, if not in all, the Pullman Company does pay to the transporting railway the cost of haulage, based upon the number of miles traversed. The passenger, having discharged his obligation to the railroad when he purchased his ticket, and to the Pullman Company when he paid for his reservation, might quite reasonably insist that his responsibility should cease. If the company that provides the extra accommodation sought pays for the transportation of the coach in which he rides, he reasonably inquires why he, too, should be required to pay.

Many millions of dollars are collected annually in the form of this surcharge. It is estimated that last year the total was $36,000,000. A great portion of the sum is, in the usual course, charged back directly to the cost of conducting business. Not all those who ride, even in sleepers and parlor cars, travel solely for pleasure. Many industrious and successful business men spend much of their time on railway trains. No doubt in this, as in other cases, the ultimate consumer pays in the end.

The question as to the justness of this surcharge should not be a close one or one difficult to decide. The charge is fair, or it is unfair. Those who hold the responsible position of ratemakers should, if the method is right, be able to agree upon that proposition. If it is wrong, that fact should be found unanimously. The judgment recently rendered in which the prevailing rate is sustained is hardly convincing in the circumstances. It remains to be seen whether Congress can reach a more logical solution of the problem involved.

An Australian Studies Prohibition

In a communication published in one of the leading New York daily newspapers, Mr. Gifford Gordon, who says he came to the United States from Australia to make a personal study of prohibition, takes issue with those American critics of the law who assert that it cannot be enforced, and hence that it should be repealed or nullified. This investigator says he has traveled 30,000 miles in the United States and 5000 miles in Canada in pursuit of his investigations, and that the results of his study convince him the law is being generally enforced. That the effects of this enforcement are not as apparent in New York as elsewhere he says is due, probably, to the action of the Legislature of that State in repealing the so-called Mullan-Gage statute, originally enacted to insure the co-operation of State and county officials in compelling law observance.

What American student, either supporter or opponent of prohibition, has made as extensive an unofficial study of the subject as that carried on by Mr. Gordon? It is important to bear in mind the fact that, from all appearances, he entered the United States unprejudiced, either in behalf of or in opposition to the law. He explains that during the eighteen months devoted to the survey he avoided contact with all prohibition organizations and all influences which might make difficult or impossible the reaching of an unbiased conclusion. His investigations were confined to the courts, to police departments, business concerns, the employing agencies, jails, prisons, workhouses, alcoholic institutions, child welfare organizations, and other places where the effects of prohibition might be observed. As a result of these investigations he says he is prepared to advise all those who claim that prohibition in the United States is a failure to study the problem before they rush into print with statements that cannot be substantiated by facts.

Mr. Gordon takes pains to answer specifically some of the statements made by those who condemn the law. For instance, the claim having been made by one of these gentlemen that fatalities from the use of alcohol have increased since the prohibition law became effective, he points out that the records of the New York Health Department show that during the last four years preceding prohibition there were, in that city, 2061 such fatalities, whereas during the succeeding four years the total was 835, showing a decrease of 1226. He reminds the same critic that during the first two years under prohibition sixty-six institutions established for the medical treatment of alcoholic addicts were compelled to go out of business. In these institutions, he says, 125,000 patients had been treated during the preceding twelve years. He finds that the largest sanitarium of the kind, that founded by Dr. Keely at Dwight, Ill., has been leased to the Government to be used as a hospital for disabled soldiers.

It would seem that even those who, from inclination or prejudice, are disposed to underestimate the helpful effects of this particular law, must accord to this unbiased finding the conclusiveness which it merits. The friendly and fair-minded visitor entered upon his survey without prejudice. He is still unprejudiced, except as one may involuntarily espouse a cause which he has convinced himself is right. He has no selfish or other interest in the matter of enforcement in the United States, so far as it appears, but he is compelled to the conclusion, as all other unprejudiced persons must agree, that just as there was a constitutional way of writing the Eighteenth Amendment into the organic law of the country, so there is a constitutional way of repealing it. But this, he observes, is not by a brazen defiance of the law, nor is it by a gross misrepresentation of the results obtained through its enforcement.

Radiocasting Legislative Debates

Sessions of legislatures being in theory open to the public, the proceedings are, as a rule, printed in full and published. Now the wireless vogue has brought up the question of also radiocasting them. Recently the Massachusetts House of Representatives rejected by 150 to 3 a motion to install a radiocasting device in the State House. In vain did its sponsor plead that "the voters have a right to know what goes on in the General Court." But this does not end the new idea. In New York City there is already a municipal radiocasting station, so that the Mayor may reach the voters over the heads, so to speak, of the newspapers. In Sweden no less than three separate motions were made at the recent opening of the Riksdag to radiocast the debates, one by the leader of the Opposition Liberal group, and two by members of the governmental Social-Democratic Party. Similar proposals may be expected in other Parliaments.

Compared with radio the printed record has the advantage of permanence. It can always be consulted for reference purposes. The radiocast version, on the other hand, dies with the sound. But the verbatim shorthand report is necessarily bulky and ill-arranged. It is hard reading and consequently the great majority of the voters know very little of what their representatives say. On the printed page detail scraps lose their significance. Only an expert can deduce a coherent notion of what actually happened. Undoubtedly the radiocast form of publication will be more interesting.

But what effect will radiocasting have on the legislators themselves? If they are conscious that their electors are hearing every word they say, will they not choose them accordingly? One of the Swedish motions expressly provides that, in order to facilitate radio transmission, all addresses must be made from a tribune and not from the members' seats. The custom of speaking from an elevated stand, face to face with the house, is already in vogue in France, and it is being held responsible for much of the florid French political oratory. It puts a premium on persuasive oratory and is not conducive either to close reasoning or strict relevancy to the matter under debate. It stimulates emotionalism rather than sound thinking.

If legislative debates are to be radiocast, all addresses will naturally become forms of stump speeches. There will be more "appeals to the galleries." More power will be given to ready and eloquent speakers. But though demagoguery may flourish, legislative work will attract more public attention. Lawmaking will be brought closer to the voters. It will foster more "direct" government. Appeals to moral considerations will also carry greater weight.

On the whole legislators may well hesitate before they install radiocasting devices. How, for instance, will the radiocasting of certain scenes common to most representative assemblies affect the prestige of lawmakers among the public at large? The injury done to the Democratic Party by the radiocasting of the prolonged scenes at the Madison Square Garden last summer was greater than the politicians perhaps realize. Curiously enough, the public does not seem to sense that the smooth and well-rehearsed proceedings of the Republican convention might have a much more sinister significance. But if some of the pettifogging and time-wasting remarks of the average legislative assembly were overheard by the public, would they not tend to put the whole machinery of lawmaking into disrepute?

Editorial Notes

Hardly inspiring is the news that the complete bag of the Duke and Duchess of York on their shooting trip in Kenya consisted of "a lion and a lioness, two rhinoceri, two buffaloes, a leopard, ornyx, an impala, a gerenuk, lesser kudu, steinbok, the Kenya hartebeest, Grant's gazelle, zebra, dik dik, warthog and a hyena." And still less heartening is the information that the Duchess shot a rhinoceros and that the animal gave no trouble, as she found a vital spot with a single shot. But wherein is civilization the better for these exploits? It is bad enough when unknown hunters think themselves entitled to slaughter beasts that have done them no harm, but when those who are standing in the limelight as the representatives of a great people do the same, and when one of these is a woman, surely the least that should be done would be to maintain a discreet silence regarding the feat and not to broadcast the achievement as though it were some great thing.

Truly welcome is the dispatch that the work of restoring the areas in Belgium devastated by the war may now be regarded as finished. When the armistice was signed, it is said that about 100,000 houses were in ruins. And on Jan. 1, 1925, some 95,000 of these houses had been rebuilt, with the result that, if the military hutments are included, there now exist in the former battle area more dwellings than before the war. Indeed, about 200 houses are to be let at the moment in the districts of Ypres, Nieuport, and Dixmude. Ypres, it is true, is no longer the great commercial city that it was in former days, when it had a population of 150,000 to 180,000, for today it can boast no more than 20,000 to 25,000 inhabitants. But still, the war scars are being healed, and even half a loaf is better than no bread at all.

In his remarks at Ford Hall Forum, Boston, Mass., recently, which were radiocast to give them additional audience, Dr. James J. Walsh, designated in newspaper accounts as a "noted physician and educator of New York," made some statements which may strike many as astounding admissions. Sixty per cent of the patients who seek to be cured of some ill have no disease at all, but only imagine they are ill, he is quoted as telling his hearers. He was careful to amplify this assertion, moreover, by assuring them further that such patients were not insane, nor did they suffer from any hallucination. "Most people have indigestion of the brain," he declared, "for the mind can produce symptoms of any disease in the body."

Progress Among the Ashantis

It is about thirty years ago since Prempeh, the King of the Ashantis, was deported from his native land to the Seychelles in connection with the effort then being made by the British Government to establish harmony in the country along the west coast of Africa. Just recently he was allowed to return, and a description published in the Dumfries & Galloway Standard & Advertiser, on the authority of John Maxwell, C. M. G., Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, presents a vivid picture of the changes he found had taken place during his absence. They provide an interesting commentary also on the rapid development of a country along all lines, which may be expected where right educational methods prevail. Mr. Maxwell's statement reads, in part:

There were great rejoicings all through Ashanti, and large crowds flocked into Kumasi to give their long lost hero a great and worthy reception. He arrived in Kumasi by train from the seaport town of Sekondi, and motored through dense crowds to the palatial residence which has been placed at his disposal. The Ashantis should not be grudged all the joy and happiness combined with revelry which they indulged in when Prempeh arrived. They deserve it and more, but amidst all the rejoicing, what were the thoughts of Prempeh, and were those thoughts favorable to the British? For almost thirty years the British have been administering the country which Prempeh would have administered had he been permitted to remain in it.

Prempeh was greatly surprised. Instead of a conglomeration of mud huts and badly laid-out roads and streets, he found an up-to-date town with a large number of handsome buildings and fine broad roads and streets crowded with people from all over Africa.

He also found large areas which were formerly swamps filled up, and the town extended north, south, east, and west. In fact, his greatest surprise was that the river Subin, which flowed through the town and was more or less a swamp, had practically disappeared. A large concrete drain has been constructed, and the course of the river confined thereto and the swamps reclaimed. Instead of the swamps, he therefore found the railway stations and large warehouses. He found the same progress in the country districts.

What were thirty years ago dense forests are now productive cocoa plantations, and also farms for the cultivation of foodstuffs. He found that the bush paths had disappeared, and in their place are fine broad motor roads spreading out and reaching practically the most remote villages in Ashanti. He thought no doubt that this material development was all very well, and frankly admitted that the country has been opened up during his absence, but being himself a Christian and having lived amongst a people whose civilization is somewhat advanced as compared with that of the people of his own country, he naturally inquired into the moral and intellectual advancement of the people.

Here again the Government had not failed in its duty. In Ashanti the Government and the missions are working hand in hand for the moral and intellectual advancement of the people. In Kumasi and elsewhere the Government has established primary schools, and at Mampong they have opened a junior trade school. In Ashanti there are six missionary societies, all of which combine education with religion. At the last census in 1921 the then Chief Commissioner estimated that there were 11,910 Christians in Ashanti, and it is estimated that today the number is at least 20,000. A great change has taken place since 1921.

Truly, Prempeh on his arrival noticed a great change in outward things, but the progress in material development, public health, and moral and intellectual advancement could never have taken place without the hearty co-operation of the Government officers, missionaries, merchants, and Africans.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London, Feb. 13

According to a telegram from Reykjavik, Iceland, the Al-ting has assembled and the presidents for the whole Al-ting and for the upper and lower chambers have been re-elected. The Government has tabled twenty-three bills, including one about waterfall concessions, one concerning the erection of a commercial consulate in Spain and one about the prolongation of the ad valorem tariff act till April 1, 1926. The budget, which aggregates 8,750,000 kroner, shows a surplus.

One of Mr. Kellogg's first acts, after he received notification of his appointment as Secretary of State of the United States, and instructions to return to Washington well in advance of Inauguration Day, was to invite the American newspaper correspondents in London to a luncheon at Crewe House. Crewe House is the stately town house of the British Ambassador in Paris and, in his absence, has been serving as residence for the American Ambassador in London. This pleasant affair was wholly informal but, after the usual toast to "The King and the President," Mr. Kellogg said that, although as host he was not obliged to make a speech, he could not leave town without getting together these journalists from the homeland and expressing the pleasure he had derived from his association with them.

Mr. Kellogg hazarded the opinion that he had extracted more information from the journalists than they had from him, but assured them he had been as generous as the requirements of his position permitted. Joseph M. Grigg of the New York Sun, president of the American Correspondents Association, arose and in behalf of all the members, thanked the Ambassador for his kindness to them at the weekly conference. He said they would miss Mr. Kellogg from London, but wished him well in the great post to which he was going. He alluded to the Ambassador's fondness for golf and presented him on behalf of the association with a handsome golf bag which he hoped would be a reminder of the newspapermen's regard on many happy occasions in the future.

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Why should not a wallaby come under the head of "other animals"? This is the question which has been puzzling the authorities who are responsible for the care of Clissold Park, one of North London's playgrounds. It has been the practice of the London County Council ever since it was first constituted over thirty years ago to purchase waterfowl, peacocks, deer and other birds and animals for the amusement and education of the users of the park. Recently two wallabies were bought, but the long arm of the Government auditor has stretched out to draw the attention of the Council that it had no authority to purchase these and other animals. The Council say they can see no basic difference between the purchase of wallabies and that of the more common and better known forms of animal life. So they propose to seek the necessary authority by applying to Parliament in 1926 for the authority to keep such animals, birds, and fishes as may be considered suitable.

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The Town Hall, Kensington, witnessed a short while back a novel educational entertainment. The hall had been arranged with desks just as they are in the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva. Supposititious delegates to the number of about 130 took their seats. "Real" diplomatic officials from Poland, Austria, Hungary, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, China, Canada, India, and elsewhere, lent an air of actuality to the proceedings. The others who took part were members of the branches of the League of Nations Union. The onlooking public were mostly lads and girls from the schools into whose minds the League of Nations Union hoped to instill a detestation of war. A discussion took place on a resolution in favor of disarmament in which several of the "grown-up" delegates took part. Though the speeches were nearly all in English, the illusion of Geneva was kept up by their interpretation into French by a vivacious interpreter with plenty of Gallic gesture.

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Although there seems to be no real desire on the part of the public for a service of steamboats on the Thames, the old-established General Steam Navigation Company still plies from London to the Isle of Thanet, Ramsgate, and Margate. The company is bringing itself up-to-date this year with a brand new oil-burning paddle steamer. The paddles are the only portion that seem to smack of a bygone era, though the breadth of beam which they give to a vessel makes for steadiness in rough weather. An innovation in the new boat, which has now been added to the "Eagle" fleet, is that of having its dining saloon on the upper fore-deck so that passengers can see the passing shipping and view. The fact that there is only a short summer season for this service is responsible for having kept all competitors away, for the company has been running a service on the Thames for over a century.

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A small monkey, which escaped from the Zoo on the very day of his arrival there, has achieved the distinction of having paragraphs about himself in all the leading papers. He started with only a few lines on the first day. On the second day his movements were chronicled in more detail, accompanied with short interviews with keepers who were trying to catch him. One keeper was pessimistic, for instance, regarding his capture, while another was sure he would be caught before nightfall. On the fourth day he ran to three-quarters of a column in the Morning Post under a heavy type caption of "This Freedom." He does not lack for food, as children and nursemaids bring him bananas and other delicacies. If he only knew it, now that he has apparently got to live in England, he would be so much more comfortable in a warm monkey house with companions in the Zoo instead of amongst leafless trees in Regent's Park.

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Big Ben, the famous clock over the House of Commons, has not followed the example of most members of parliament in "going" for the whole of the vacation. In fact it stopped one day, but is now once again, after being cleaned, fulfilling its function. It has not appeared by whom its renovation was effected, but it is understood not to have been done by the Sergeant-at-Arms, a medieval functionary of the House of Commons, one of whose picturesque duties it is to imprison in the clock-tower any member of Parliament who declines to sit down when the Speaker is on his feet. The reason of the clock's stoppage is said to have been soot upon the hands and face.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"Liberalism and Labor"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

May I ask the indulgence of your columns to correct some possible misunderstandings which might arise from the letter of E. C., published in your issue of Jan. 8.

The editorial "Liberalism and Labor," to which your correspondent refers, was so broad in its aspects and vision that one can hardly understand its being used as a peg on which to hang an extremely partisan statement regarding the domestic politics of this country.

Unfortunately for E. C. the record of the Conservative Party since the first Reform Act has been one of obstruction and delay, and the few instances cited by your correspondent only emphasize the fact, as I will point out immediately.

It is somewhat surprising that a supporter, presumably, of the Conservative Party should be ashamed of his party's title, but he is not alone in this respect. To devise a title which would be sufficiently attractive to the electorate, without losing the party its peculiar position as the guardian of privilege, has been the aim of many—the crowning piece of effrontery being when it tried to adopt the title of Constitutional.

Your correspondent mentions the title Tory Democrat. He must well know that this was designed by a master of phrasing, and it certainly was not palatable to the party. One has also heard of working men Tory candidates, but these are usually conspicuous by their absence from the parliamentary counsels of the party.

To return to the instances of "Socialist Conservative Reforms," quoted by your correspondent:

The struggle in this country for elementary education was long and severe, and culminated in the passing of the Act of 1870, with its famous clause securing nonsectarian religious teaching, a clause strongly objected to by the advocates of sectarian teaching, who never ceased endeavoring to upset it, and gained their point by the Act of 1902, which made sectarian education a charge on the general public.

The overruling of old trust deeds, to which your correspondent refers, is just a piece of the "great bluff of party politics" which he mentions earlier in his letter. The number of people who had distraint levied on their household furniture, and in some instances suffered imprisonment rather than obey this, to them, tyrannous act is too well known, and too close to the present time, to have yet become history.

Endeavors to take the supply of London's water out of the hands of the old water companies had been going on for many years, and a very favorable opportunity to purchase was lost, owing to the action of the party your correspondent is endeavoring to justify. When eventually the Metropolitan Water Board was established, it cost Londoners many millions more to purchase the rights of these companies than was previously the case. Incidentally I might mention that this body is nonelective, and can therefore hardly be considered democratic.

One can justly claim as a great social reform, any enactment calculated to bring about greater temperance, but what can we say about the Licensing Bill of 1904, which in effect transferred an annual license into a freehold and prevented the extinction of a license without compensation. By its method of reducing licenses, the remaining licensed premises were made more valuable, and thus once again the Conservative Party proved itself to be the friends of vested interests. But for extraneous events it had successfully prevented any great temperance reform for many years.

A. J. H.

London, Eng.

"'Daily Reminder' of Greeley"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In an article, a very interesting article too, in the Monitor of Wednesday, Feb. 4, entitled "'Daily Reminder' of Greeley," the writer, near the close of the article, says: "He (Horace Greeley) continued as editor of the Tribune until 1872, when he was nominated by the 'Greenback' Party for the Presidency."

Mr. Greeley was nominated in 1872 for the Presidency by dissenters from the Republican Party who organized themselves into the Liberal Republican Party. The party was founded on opposition to the election of President Grant for a second term. The demands of the party expressed the view of those who were dissatisfied with the Administration's severe policy toward the south. The platform on which Mr. Greeley ran was "universal amnesty and universal enfranchisement," which meant the establishment of civil governments in each of the former Confederate states and removal of all political disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.

The Greenback Party came into existence by reason of the panic of 1873. It was organized by men of other parties who believed in a cheaper money than the country was having. Its first candidate for the Presidency was Peter Cooper of New York, who was nominated in 1876.

Rochester, N. Y.

[The Christian Science Monitor is glad to print this correction.—Ed.]

Abraham Lincoln and Law Enforcement

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

You recently published a letter signed F. W. K., New York, N. Y. It spoke of Judge Gary taking the leadership in America for law enforcement and respect for law.

This letter struck a responsive chord with me as a law-abiding citizen, and I agree with its heading, "Where There's a Will There's a Way." I am reminded thereby of one of Abraham Lincoln's sayings:

Let reverence for the laws be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in schools, in seminaries, and in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books, and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpits, proclaimed in legislative halls, and enforced in courts of justice, and in short let it become the political religion of the Nation.

I wish the saying of Abraham Lincoln as quoted above could occupy a permanent and conspicuous position in every newspaper in the United States.

B. A. R.

Grand Rapids, Mich.